The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,282.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers at above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 20th July, at noon.

July.		August.
Leave Bombay..... 20	Leave Madras	3
„ Carwar 22	„ Coconada	4
„ Narrakal 24	„ Vizagapatam.....	5
„ Tuticorin 26	„ Bimlipatam	6
„ Colombo 27	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Galle 28	„ False Point	7
„ Negapatam 30	Arrive Calcutta	8

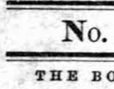
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to station on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



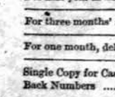
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gusdur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	July.	Down.	August.
Leave Bombay	14	Leave Bussorah	13
„ Kurrachee.....	28	„ Fao	13
„ Guadur	29	„ Bushire	17
	Aug.		
„ Muscat	1	„ Lingga	19
„ Bunder Abbas.....	3	„ Bunder Abbas.....	21
„ Lingga	4	„ Muscat	23
„ Bushire	7	„ Guadur	25
„ Fao	8	„ Kurrachee.....	28
Arrive Bussorah	9	Arrive Bombay	31

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Martaban, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Saturday, the 17th July, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship LALLA ROOKH, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to FORWARD their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to PAY their FREIGHT to us, and to SEND off BOATS AT ONCE for their Cargo, otherwise the goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Willis will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Willis.

NOTICES.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Branch Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Branch Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
5, Meadow Street,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.
Sole Agents in India for Patek, Benoit, and Convoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from upcountry stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most careful attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be forwarded if united to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT
AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 8th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Sulphuricus) ..... 12 as. „
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with Foreign-office Passports, can obtain Passports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa to Austria and Germany are granted by Mr. Consul Gumpert.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a liberal table and stewards' fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, first class £13, second class £9; children under 10 years and half fare; under 2 years free. Reduced fares for Families, consisting of no less than three adult members travelling together; first class £12 7s. 3d. per head; second class £8 5s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., first class £4 10s.; second class £2 5s.; children over 3 and under 10 years at half fare. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates :—

First Class ...£62, 10... } Inclusive of railway transit through
Second Class £36, 5... } Egypt, but exclusive of hotel expenses in Egypt, and of wines on board the steamers.

For further particulars apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.
To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
4	„ Under Vests.	1	Maud.
1	„ Linen Collars,	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
1	Sleeping Suit.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 20th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, Commander H. P. Captain A. Coleman, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 19th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon between 8 and 9 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
13th July, 1869.

FOR MELBOURNE.
(To sail on the 17th or 18th instant.)

THE A 1 Iron Passenger Ship HYDRABAD, 1,339 tons, Captain Jones, has splendid ACCOMMODATION for FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS. For freight, or passage apply to

Bombay, 14th July, 1869. EDWARD BATES & Co.

STEAM SHIP GUNGA, having arrived with Cargo, ex MEMNON, 29th May, MEMPHIS 5th, and LUXER 12th June, Consignees are requested to PRESENT BILLS of LADING at the Office of the undersigned and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Bores Bunder.

Bombay, 13th July, 1869. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THIS DAY, (15th instant,) at 12 noon, at the offices of the Chamber.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 15th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—During my temporary ABSENCE in England, Mr. JOSEPH ALEXANDER HANNAH is authorised to SIGN by PROCURATION.

J. A. BROWN.

Meadow Street, 14th July, 1863.

NOTICE.—During the ABSENCE of Mr. GOTTLIEB SIGG, Mr. JAKOB STEINER is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION.

G. SIGG & Co.

Bombay, 14th July, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the GENERAL POWER of ATTORNEY granted by Mr. KARSANDAS MOOLJEE, of Rajcote, to Mr. MOOLJEE THACKERSEY, of Bombay, has been REVOKED.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors for the said Karsandas Mooljee.

Bombay, 14th July 1869.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

☞ Lovers of Music are requested to call and make a selection from our varied stock—the whole of which is not convenient to advertise at one time.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.

No. 124	Herold's Opera, Zampa	Rs.	0 10
„ 123	Auber's Opera, Le Domino Noir... ...		0 10
„ 122	Donizetti's Opera, Don Pasquale... ...		0 10
„ 120	Thalberg's Art of Singing		0 10
„ 119	Verdi's Opera, Rigoletto, ...		0 10
„ 118	Mozart's Opera, Le Nozze Di Figaro ...		0 10
„ 117	The Valses of Frederick Chopin ...		0 10
„ 116	Echoes of the Streets, Eight Quadrilles ...		0 10
„ 114	Forty-five Original Waltzes		0 10
„ 113	Robert Schumann's Album		0 10
„ 112	Mozart's Opera, Don Juan		0 10
„ 110	Beethoven's Opera, Fidelio		0 10
„ 109	Rosini's Opera, Il Barbiere Di Seviglia'...		0 10
„ 108	Flotow's Opera, Martha...		0 10
„ 107	Bellini's Opera, Norma		0 10
„ 106	Offenbach's Opera, the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein		0 10
„ 102	Extra Number, being Boosey's Christmas Annual of New Music...		0 10
„ 98	A Selection of Twenty-six Baritone and Bass Songs		0 10
„ 94	Twenty Celebrated English Songs		0 10
„ 93	Second and Enlarged Edition, Twenty-Five Christy Minstrel Songs		0 10
„ 95	First Selection of the Old Songs of Ireland ...		0 10
„ 96	Second Selection of the Old Songs of Ireland		0 10
„ 97	Third Selection of the Old Songs of Ireland		0 10
„ 91	Ninth Selection of Twenty Christy Minstrel Songs		0 10
„ 90	Twenty Popular Songs of Scotland		0 10
„ 89	First Selection of Twenty of Moore's Irish Melodies		0 10
„ 88	Eighth Selection of Twenty Christy Minstrel Songs		0 10
„ 86	Gadsby Pieces for the Pianoforte		0 10
„ 82	Twelve European National Anthems & Songs.		0 10
„ 77	Second and Enlarged Edition, Selection of Songs and Ballads		0 10
„ 76	Second and Enlarged Edition, A Selection of the most Celebrated Arias, Ballads, Bravuras, etc.		0 10
„ 75	Seventh Selection of Twenty Songs of the Christy's Minstrels		0 10
„ 74	A Selection of Sacred Songs		0 10
„ 72	Twenty Sacred Compositions...		0 10
„ 71	Sixth Selection of Twenty Songs of the Christy's Minstrels		0 10
„ 70	Fifty Selection of Twenty Songs		0 10
„ 64	Twenty-five Comic Songs		0 10
„ 62	Howard Glover's New Opera, Ruy Blas ...		0 10
„ 60	Cerbi's New Opera, Un Ballo in Maschera...		0 10
„ 121	Thalberg's Three Celebrated Fantasias ...		0 10
„ 99	to 59 Beethoven's Sonatas for the Pianoforte..each		0 10
„ 44	New and Enlarged Edition, Selection of Songs ...		0 10
„ 45	Eight Songs sung by Miss Louisa Pyne ...		0 10
„ 39	Twenty Welsh Melodies		0 10
„ 38	Twenty of the Most Popular French Romances ...		0 10
„ 36	Ten German Songs		0 10
„ 31	Ten Songs by Bellini, Sonnambula		0 10
„ 25	to 27 Second Selection of Twenty Songs of the Christy's Minstrels ... ...each.		0 10
„ 22	Sixteen Sacred Songs, by Handel		0 10
„ 4	First Selection of Twenty Songs of the Christy's Minstrels		0 10
„ 73	Third Selection of Standard English Songs		0 10
„ 99	A Selection of Standard English Songs for Ladies' Voices		0 10
„ 28	A Selection of Standard English Songs for Gentlemen's Voices		0 10
„ 1	Twenty Songs by Mendelssohn		0 10
„ 9	Nine Original Pieces by Joseph Ascher ...		0 10
„ 10	Ten Nocturnas and Mazurkas		0 10
„ 12	Fifteen Songs by Beethoven...		0 10
„ 13	Twelve Popular Songs		0 10
„ 14	Twenty Ballads by Popular Composers ...		0 10
Chappell's	La Belle Helene		0 10
„	Eighteen Christy Minstrels Songs ...		0 10
„	Fra Diavola...		0 10
„	The Young Pupil, 24 Juvenile Pieces ...		0 10
„	The Fair Maid of the Mill...		0 10
„	Selection of Sacred Pieces...		0 10
„	Recollections of Handel...		0 10

Bombay 14th July 1869 CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following ANIMALS, the Property of Government, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY next, the 17th instant :—

THREE HORSES (without Equipments).
SIX DRAFT BULLOCKS.
Terms—Cash.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 14th July, 1869.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th till the 24th July instant, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th July, 1869.

UNION SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of August 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving and passing the Liquidator's account, showing the manner in which the winding up of the said Company has been conducted, in order that a Return may be made to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of Bombay, for the dissolution of the Company, in accordance with the provisions of Clause 159 of Act X. of 1865.

CHARLES E. BENN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 14th July, 1869.

FRERE LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Office, No. 1 Church Street, at 3 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of July, 1869, when the following Resolutions were unanimously passed and confirmed :—

1. Proposed by Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Esq., and seconded by Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Esquire :—" That the Resolution, that the Frere Land Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily, passed on the 30th day of June, 1869, be confirmed."

2. Proposed by Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Esq., and seconded by Gungadass Rukchorddass, Esquire :—" That the Resolution, that Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandi be appointed Liquidator, and his remuneration be Rs. 1,000 only, passed on the 26th day of June, 1869, be confirmed."

3. Proposed by Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., and seconded by Govindjee Luckmichund, Esquire :—" That the Resolution, that the Liquidator be authorized to transfer and sell lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable property, furniture, effects, assets, rights, business, and good will of the Frere Land Company (Limited), to the Frere Land and Pier Company (Limited), and to receive in compensation, for such transfer, fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 150 each, on such last mentioned Company undertaking to discharge and pay the liabilities of the Frere Land Company (Limited), and to carry out and perform the agreement, contracts, and obligations of the said Frere Land Company (Limited), passed on the 26th day of June, 1869, be confirmed."

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, Chairman.

14th July, 1869.

FOR SALE, a Parcel of 1,000 lbs. GUNPOWDER, by Lawrence & Son, No. 3 Grain, in 1 lb. Canisters.—Apply to FORBES & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
BOMBAY HOUSE,
DEAN LANE.

TO our many Constituents and to the Public in general we have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of several large Shipments of our various brands. We would draw special attention to the following Select Brands, which are confidently recommended.

CHAMPAGNES,
which have arrived in excellent condition.

Finest Dry Sparkling	Rs.	36
Do. do. in Magnums	„	74
Fine Sparkling	„	32
Good Sparkling, for Cup and Ball purposes.	„	27

The above we have also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, a very choice Wine of delicate flavour.....	Rs.	32
Amoroso, very choice and full flavoured	„	28
Our celebrated BROWN SEAL Sherry, a soft pale and dry Wine.	„	22
Old and very choice EAST INDIA MADEIRA	„	33

CLARETS AND BURGUNDY WINES.

Chateau Mouton, Gold capsule	Rs.	30	Rs. 16
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule.....	„	25	„ 14
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule	„	22	
Medoc, Red capsule.....	„	15-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule.....	„	22	

In addition to the above Selection, our Godowns are well stocked with our usual supplies of Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, as enumerated in our General List.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

W. BERTRAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.....	Rs.	10 per doz.
CHABLIS	„	14 „
HUNT BARSAC	„	14 „

BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

McGrotty's Dry Dinner SHERRY, at Rs. 20 per dozen.
Franz A. Jalics' Hungarian Red WINE, at Rs. 16 per dozen.
The United Vineyard Proprietor's Old BRANDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

SOARES BROTHERS & Co.,
2, Military Square.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... ... ... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen .. } and Son.

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-13 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 77 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s Famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc, Chateau ..... each case 4 doz.	Rs.	40	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„	4	„ 12 „
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq ...	„	1	„ 15 „
1864 Chateau Larose.....	„	1	„ 20 „
1861 Chateau Lafite ...	„	1	„ 25 „
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old ...	„	1	„ 22 „
Do. 10 „ ...	„	1	„ 30 „
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac ...	„	1	„ 20 „
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal ...	„	2	„ 18 „
Do. Yellow seal ...	„	2	„ 24 „
Do. Amontillado ...	„	2	„ 30 „

Sherry.—Robertson's blue seal 1 doz. case. Rs. 18 per doz.

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned—

Cunliffe, Dobson, & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE... Quarts	Rs.	40	per dozen.
Do. ... Pints.....	„	20	„ „
MOSELLE ..... Quarts	„	42	„ „
BRANDY	„	14	„ 30 „
SHERRY	„	25	„ „
CLARET.....	„	23	„ „

Coyle & Co.'s

PALE DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY ...	„	27	„ „
PORT WINE of 1840 Vintage	„	30	„ „

Larronde Frere's

Sc. JULIEN	„	12	„ „
MARGAUX.....	„	17	„ „
CHATEAU LEOVILLE.....	„	24	„ „
OLD COGNAC	„	20	„ „
SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	„	25	„ „

Domingo D'Almeida Soares'

PORT WINE of 1815 Vintage	„	30	„ „
Do. 1847 Do	„	24	„ „

J. J. Ronaldson & Sons'

SHERRY.....	„	18	„ „

W. McEwan's

BEER..... Quarts	„	4½	„ „
Do. ..... Pints	„	3	„ „

REMINGTON & Co.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY.

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast,"
"with a Saltier."

AY...	...	Rs. 26
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens..	...	„ 31
EXTRA DRY SILLERY ROYAL	...	„ 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry	...	„ 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	...	„ 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL	...	„ 50
MUSCAT MOSELLE	...	„ 39
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry.	...	„ 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case	...	„ 38
SHERRIES	Rs.	24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH		Rs. 2
COGNAC BRANDY, C. Tovey's $ 1	...	„ 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a SECRETARY for the GOKULDAS TEJPAL'S CHARITIES, on a salary of Rs. 200 per month. He must be a Hindu, thoroughly acquainted with the English and Gujarathi Languages, and conversant with accounts. For further particulars apply, up to the 24th instant, to Dr. BHAU DAJI, Chairman of the Managing Committee of Gokuldas Tejpal's Charities, or to the undersigned,

By order,
VISHVANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK,
Vice-Chairman.

492, Girgaum Road, Bombay, 7th July, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, the 1st FLOOR of BLOCK No. 2, Elphinstone Circle. For further particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th June, 1869.

TO BE LET, for Four Months, up to 31st October 1869,
The airy and commodious Bungalow, situated on the Bellasis Road, at the east end of the Bridge.
For terms apply at the Byculla Commission Stable.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen.....	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S	Ballbriggan embossed Silk.....	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy.....	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton.....	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino.....	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped.....	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose.....

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was particular inquiry for Colabas; and New Freres, Elphinstones, and Mazagons, are slightly higher. Back Bays were sold at 505 for time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	595
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,000 nl.
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	337½
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142—43
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
75,000	3,000	850	200do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,600
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,460
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	540
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,800
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1,100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	10,300
60,000	2,000	1,200	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,275
100,000	6,000	4,000	125 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	900
200,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Print & G. Co.	275—80
30,000	2,500	2,500	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,880
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1,565
1,050,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	995
2,080,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	565
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Fore Land	90
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,155
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	290

SHIPPING COMPANY.

9,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1,290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,650
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	450
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,930
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	770
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Branch Mills	265
100,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
750,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1,470
250,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	645
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,165
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares 186
...	£100	1,050	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares ..... Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'd'gs Co.	33—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
1,000,000	500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
800,000	25	131		Do. China
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	Trip & B'aks
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
2,000,000	200	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank
1,000,000	250	...	...	East India Bank's
...	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
500,000	200	62½	May '67	Royal Bank
2,000,000	200	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	515
800,000	3,500	2,350	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	175
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	5

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 10th July, 1869.

Open 306 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching	31,093	9	1
Merchandize	23,574	11	4
Back Bay Earth Trains	387	8	6
Electric Telegraph	462	15	0
Total Rs.	55,518	11	5

Corresponding week in July, 1868.

Open 306 Miles.			
Coaching	30,806	5	2
Merchandize	26,523	4	5
Back Bay Earth Trains	82	8	0
Electric Telegraph	361	2	0
Total Rs.	57,773	3	7
Decrease	2,254	8	2

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 14.

Scroor. ..., Assistant Surgeon, Poona Horse, on leave, from

DEPARTURES.—JULY 14.

Kennedy, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.
Simpson, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, Poona Horse, from leave, to

DISTRICT ORDERS.

Pombay, 14th July, 1869.

Lieutenant W. S. Hore, 10th Regiment N. I., has obtained leave of absence, (privilege leave) for ten days from (to-day), the 15th instant.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 12th July, 1869.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 505, 7th instant, Captain Hall is posted to the Neemuch Brigade, in succession to Major Fergusson, and Major Hicks to the Deesa Brigade.

Poona, 13th July, 1869.

The undermentioned Officer and men are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the Lower Standard :—

2nd Battalion, 1st Foot.

Ensign H. H. Yarde.
Private M. McEvoy.

W. Livingstone.

49th Foot.

Ensign W. H. Lyster.
Lance Corporal J. Banning.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

28th Regiment N. I.—Ensign E. H. Wilson, 49th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be Second Wing Subaltern, on probation.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH JULY.

London ..	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
	Cases	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
Havre ...	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland ...	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges.
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Gunga (s)	Child	Suez, June 30.
	Fazel Currim	Nacoda	Jedda, June 14.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Royal Tar	Lloyd	Callao.
	Sagamore	Richardson	Calcutta.
	Egidia and Pauline	Hoogland	Java.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Elizabeth Fry, Foster, to Moulmein.
Ship Coldinghame, White, to Singapore.

The ship Magnolia, to Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July 8 Punjaub (s) ..... Parker ..... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July 9 Benefactress ..... —— ..... London.
Tertre ..... —— ..... Singapore.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railwa
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Outh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 20th July, at 2 P.M.; the after-packe at 5 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Tuesday	July 20	Tuesday	Aug. 31
,,	,, 27	,,	Sept. 7
,,	Aug. 3	,,	,, 14
,,	,, 10	Saturday	,, 25
,,	,, 17	,,	Oct. 2
,,	,, 24	,,	,, 9

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 23rd July, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Register-letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	July 23	Friday	Sept. 3
,,	Aug. 6	,,	17
,,	,, 20	,,	Oct. 1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	Aug. 6	Friday	Oct. 29
,,	Sept. 3	,,	Nov. 26
,,	Oct. 1		

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line n the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own anguage), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press!

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

KENDERDINE—BULGER—July 13th, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, Mr. T. B. C. Kenderdine, Engineer's Department G. I. P. Railway, to Miss M. C. Bulger, Bombay.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—July 7th, at Chittore, the wife of Surgeon Major A. J. P. Cooke, of a son.

HAUGHTON—July 2nd, at Saugor, the wife of Captain Haughton, Royal Artillery, of a son.

HAIR—July 8th, at Ahmednuggur, the wife of James Hair, Esq., Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, of a son.

DEATHS.

MURRAY—July 3rd, at Simla, George Vere, only son of Captain H. H. Murray, R. A., aged 1 year and 4 months.

KEENE—July 8th, at Azimgurh, suddenly, Emily, the dear second daughter of H. G. Keene, Civil and Sessions Judge, aged 16 years and 11 months.

Now Ready.

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

JUST PUBLISHED, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, a reprint of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, July 15th, 1869.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1869.

As we have already stated, until the full report of the debate on the Central Asian Question reaches this country, it would be extremely rash to form any opinion on its value or significance. In the meantime a thoughtful writer, in the columns of our daily contemporary, whose [illegible] conductively marred by what look like interpolations from another pen, has raised an interesting question which will bear comment. In a tone of great moderation he discourses on this theme —Are the Russian Government and Russian people hostile or friendly to England; is the Russian press a fair exponent of popular Russian sentiment, or of the views of the Government? And his conclusion seems to be that, although the press shows a bad *animus*, yet it is not shared either by the people or the controlling powers in the State. We will, for the sake of argument, admit the truth of the conclusion, and ask, in turn, whether it is likely that the Russian *people* have any feeling one way or the other? We do not suppose that the Russian people desire to be on bad terms with England, or to invade her Eastern dominions. The probability is that they do not reflect on the subject at all. As a race they are simple, hospitable, homely, and, if report does not belie them, much exercised in settlement of local questions pertaining to the holding of land and the relation between capital and labour. Individual Englishmen find them to be friendly in disposition, and there certainly is no rancour against the Western nations as there is against the Turks. But popular opinion and political passions are not strong enough among the Russians to exercise any influence in determining the policy of the State, except perhaps where the ambition of the Greek Church comes into play. We may therefore leave the "people" out of the account altogether. Nor is it necessary, when considering the probable and possible course of events, to impute hate of England to the Government. We have no reason to doubt the word of Baron Brunnow, that the Government entertains friendly sentiments towards Great Britain. If they did not, however, the Russian Minister would not have been the person to say so. But the truth is that the policy of Russia in Europe and Asia does not depend upon her hatreds or her likings. Shut out from the great oceans, except through the mouth of the Amur, Russia not unnaturally seeks possession of some port or ports which would place her on an equality with the Western Powers. She longs for Hammerfest in the North; she longs still more ardently for Constantinople and a fortified position on the Dardanelles; and this from sheer political calculation and a certain natural tendency in her rulers. And hence it is that she may be or become hostile without any violent national *animus*, and seek things inimical to Western Europe without being animated by hatred of Western nations. Of course, it would be most important knowledge, if it could be shown that, in addition to a fixed traditional policy, she were inspired by such hatred; but it cannot be shown, and the existence of similar feelings is not at all necessary to the accuracy of any fair estimate of probabilities. The proper question is not—Does Russia hate England, but—What has been the course of Russian expansion? what is its probable term? is it an exhausted or a still vigorous force? The answer of History will be full of eloquent teaching, at least to those who read it as a judge reads the depositions before him. But we are told that it never entered into the mind of the Russian Government to deprive us of a single inch of territory. Very likely not. The fact asserted has a special but no general value; because we must judge of the injury which one State may do unto another, not from present intention, but from the positions assumed in relation to that other. We have frequently pointed out that the position now occupied by Russia in Europe and Asia does threaten what we have always considered British interests; that the Russians in Turkistan are a force and not a figment; that they are so placed as to exercise a considerable influence on the Eastern Question; and that we shall be foolishly regardless of our own interests if we listen to those who wish us to shut our eyes, believe fanatically in the impossibility of Russian aggression or expansion, and blot out Transoxiana from the political and military map. As to the perpetual assurances vouchsafed to us, that "there is no cause for alarm," it is only the excited partizans on each side of the controversy who have needlessly and without warrant put the question in that way. It is not a sign of wisdom or knowledge to be perpetually crying "who's afraid"—the real meaning of the cuckoo note "there is no cause for alarm." The really alarming symptom in national life is political blindness, fruitful mother of self-complacent counsels; and we have seen of late, not only in regard to external but internal politics, a great deal of both.

THE House of Lords, greatly to the surprise of close observers on this side of the planet, threw out the Life Peerage Bill on the third reading. The decision is as remarkable and significant as it was unexpected. To some minds it may indicate the resumption of that policy of resistance which has long guided the legislation of their Lordships; and it might be regarded as a symptom of the peril yet overhanging the Irish Church Bill. We are not disposed to think so. The secret of the rejection of the Bill, at the eleventh hour, is the strong repugnance which is aroused by the faintest attempt to tamper with the hereditary peerage. The feeling is so powerful that it is matter for wonder how the Bill was ever carried to the brink of the third reading. Probably the Peers were at first influenced unconsciously by the strong stream of Liberal opinion. Reflection decreased their liberality day by day, and beginning by reducing the number of annual creations permitted, they ended by throwing out the Bill altogether. It probably grew upon their Lordships that the concession was but the "thin end of the wedge." Moreover it was an admission that able men, without great wealth, might make effective Peers; whereas the theory of the Lords is that real property alone is a minimum qualification for the Peerage; that brains in addition to landed estate are desirable, yet that possession of real property is almost synonymous with the possession of ability sufficient to perform the duties of the station. Not to the extent of two Peers annually having brain property chiefly will the Lords consent to be improved. We cannot say that, from their point of view, the Lords are wholly wrong. They stand on a principle when they stand fast by the preservation of the hereditary Peerage, which they hold to be of infinitely greater moment than the preservation of the Irish or any other Church. But of course they must know that their rejection of the Bill will merely stimulate the debate on the value of an Hereditary House. That is inevitable. By and bye the Bill will come again before them, perhaps in a stronger form, and as the Lords cannot hold out for ever, they will have to pass a measure more sweeping than that they have rejected. Meanwhile it is highly interesting to watch the struggles of a House which finds it so difficult to reconcile continued existence with surrounding, growing, encroaching political and social facts. The House of Lords is an useful estate of the realm, but its existence as an estate of the realm depends upon the skill shown in recognizing and in adapting itself to the growth of the time. Nature did not ordain a House of Lords; but some Peers seem to act as if they thought that their order had its foundations in the permanent decrees of Providence. By no means. The Peerage is a political accident, and Peers, like other mortals, must take their chance in the great struggle for existence.

SURGEON JOHN CRUICKSHANK, M.D, has been appointed to act as Inspector General of Prisons, *vice* Doctor Wiehe.

THE "Deccan Herald" hears that the Hon'ble Mr. Bellasis is about to leave Poona for a short time, on an "important political mission."

THE Secretary of State for India, we observe, has informed the Madras Government, that a resolution has been passed by the Home Government, prohibiting the embarkation on board the Government transports of Indian chaplains or of clergymen.

WE regret to learn from Aden that Assistant Surgeon Ffolliott, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, has died there. He left Bombay by the s. s. Gunga on June 2, and was taken ashore at Aden in a hopeless state. We also hear that Captain Hawkins, the Cantonment Magistrate, came back from sick leave one mail, to return [illegible] from a sunstroke by the next. The 82nd was wonderfully healthy, but there was some sickness among the Artillery.

THE "Pioneer" hears that Major Boddam, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, has proceeded to Goorgaon to investigate the cause of a serious disturbance which has broken out there between some Meenas and the police. It is reported that a deputy inspector of police and a constable have been killed and several policemen wounded.

COLONEL J. C. BROOKE, the Officiating Political Agent at Jodhpore, has, we observe, been appointed Political Agent at Harowtie in succession to the late Captain Bruce, whose death from cholera was recently announced. Colonel Brooke will not, however, be transferred to Harowtie, but will continue to officiate at Jodhpore; Lieutenant W. J. W. Muir, Political Superintendent at Serohi, will officiate at Harowtie for Colonel Brooke; Captain C. A. Baylay, at present officiating as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for Rajpootana, will officiate for Lieutenant Muir as Superintendent of Serohi; and Lieutenant H. B. Abbott, of the Bombay Staff Corps, will succeed Captain Baylay as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent.

THE Secretary of State, the "Pioneer" suggests, should spend June and July in India. We should then probably hear fewer complaints of the delay in passing leave rules. The rules for the uncovenanted service, which have been sent home for approval, are not certainly too liberal; but why are they not passed? Again, the High Court leave rules are held in suspense; while some of the Judges, who have served thirty years in India, are hardly permitted by their doctors to wait for their appearance. This may be play to the Duke of Argyll and his Council, but it is death to people out here.

MR. ROBERT JAMES LEEDS, C.S., has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Family Estates of the Maharajah of Benares, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. William Duthoit, C.S.

THE rate of exchange in adjusting the accounts of regiments embarking for Europe or India, had been fixed at 2s. 2d. the rupee.—*Madras Athenæum.*

A PERSON, described as of "gentlemanly appearance and plausible address," has been swindling the tradesmen of Calcutta to a pretty considerable extent, and forging the name of Lieutenant Maclean, of the 14th N. I., stationed at Alipore. The police have failed to trace him.

AN enterprising native firm in Calcutta are advertising a lamp that burns "without oil or any other substance." From another advertisement in a Calcutta paper it appears that a young man, a cultivator of indigo, is anxious to cultivate the acquaintance of a nice young lady —pretty—with money; and offers her in exchange a share of his bungalow in the jungle!

THE "Pioneer" understands that the Viceroy is giving his earnest attention to the subject of education in India. The educational institutions in the hills, whose designations are derived from the surname of his predecessor, are at present a source of great interest to him. May the Viceregal eye see all that is visible, and the viceregal hand do all that may be in it to do, in the interests of these institutions, which, a legacy to the nation bequeathed by the great and good man who founded them, are of a value which cannot be estimated too highly.

BOMBAY WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE.

BOMBAY has again (thinks the *Indian Examiner*) been showing her unworthiness either to become the capital of India, or even to enjoy much less conspicuous honours. Jealousy appears to be the bane of her mercantile men, who now doing all in their power to resist the development of the port of Carwar, by opposing the construction of the direct line of railway from the Dharwar district to that place, for fear of its depriving them of a portion of their cotton business. The manner of their opposition is as disgraceful as the fact itself. They seem not only to have refused to show the contents of the petition to all who would not first pledge themselves to sign it, but to have practised something very like misrepresentation to secure signatures. Demoralisation, like that exposed by the Bombay Bank Commission, long leaves its mark.

NOTES OF A VISIT TO SOMNATH, GIRNAR, &c.

I.—GOGO TO RAJULA.

THE peninsula of Kathiawad—the ancient Surashtra—is daily becoming better known to Europeans. Its cotton produce has, more than anything else, of late directed attention to certain portions of it; and as cotton cultivation is capable of vast extension over its rich plains, it may be anticipated that its interest to the merchant will continue to increase. But there are other and different reasons why it is worthy of attention: it is almost entirely under the rule of native princes; it is inhabited by tribes of various races—Rajputs, Kathis, Kolis, &c.; it is the great field in which the battle of humanity *versus* female infanticide was fought and won by British officers; and it is rich in historical legends and antiquarian remains. The abundance and interest of the latter alone, render it well deserving the intelligent tourist's attention. Nor have they been much visited or satisfactorily described. All the information we can refer to is contained in a few stray papers in the journals of the Asiatic Societies, and Tod's Travels—a work that is anything but satisfactory, being frequently inaccurate in details, and the notes of personal observation it contains being padded with long legends and fanciful theories, carefully framed to account for what often had no existence except in the author's mistaken imagination.

To visit some of the more important architectural remains, the writer landed at Gogo on the 7th May last. The delay and difficulty in getting conveyance for luggage there was most vexatious and disheartening: the travellers' bungalow was full; it was troublesome to set up a tent only for a couple of hours, and no one cared to give information where a meal could be cooked. A Bhaunagar Nagar gave his assistance, and the luggage was got on the road at last, and next morning we were at Trapaj, out of British territory, and everybody more ready to oblige. After rest and refreshment here, we started again, with some rising grounds on the right at first, and the country generally undulating and abounding in game. In a short time the Talaja hill was in sight, lying due south. It is a curious, almost conical, isolated, volcanic rock, about 320 feet high, crowned by two white Jaina temples—the one on the vertex, the other on a sort of narrow shoulder on the west face—adding by their pure white walls and domes to the picturesque appearance of the hill. The town lies on the north and west slopes, having a feeder of the Shatrunjaya river to the north of it. The view from the top of the hill is one of surprising beauty, the almost perfectly level rich plain stretching away to the west and south, the Shatrunjaya river winding across the foreground to the north and east until it debouches in the Gulf of Khambat to the south-east, whilst away to the north-west are low hills, behind which rises the famed Shatrunjaya Mount.

The Talaja hill is remarkable for the Buddhist caves on its north-west face. They have once been more numerous; but many of them have been destroyed to make a passage up to, and room for, the Jaina temples or their predecessors. One of the largest of them, and the only one that now presents any remains of ornamentation, is at a height of fully a hundred feet. It is known as the Ibhal Mandap, and measures 75 feet by 67½, and 17½ feet high. This large cave had four octagonal pillars in front, but none inside to support the roof; nor has it the wall that usually divides such excavations into an outer verandah and an inner hall. There are fragments of a modified form of the horse-shoe ornament and of the Buddhist rail pattern, above the front of the cave, while outside the entrance there are wells or tanks on both sides, and several cells. Another cave further west has a dilapidated dahgoba of a very simple type—the base only entire and the remains of the *toran* or "tee" still attached to the flat roof of the cave. These and the general arrangements of the caves are indications of their Buddhist origin, and though we have no very certain means of judging of their antiquity, we may perhaps relegate them to an age as far back as those of Nasik or Kanhari, if not to a still earlier one than even the first century of our era. The rock is of very different qualities in different parts of the hill, but where the [illegible] we executed it is full of quartz veins ramified among nodules of varying degrees of hardness, and the disintegration of these, under the effects of exposure, has so destroyed the original surface that if any inscriptions ever existed they must have disappeared ages ago. No remains of sculpture, such as is common in all the later Buddhist caves, is to be found here. One of the larger of these caves has been appropriated by modern superstition, and is dedicated to Khoria Devi; others in the lower part of the hill are choked up with earth.

The traveller who could spare the time might find it worth while to visit Gopnath and Janjmir on the coast, south from Talaja—the former famous for its cool climate and a place of great sanctity in the eyes of the Hindu, corresponding to the fellow shrine of Bhimnath, to the north of Bhaunagar. Janjmir boasts a strong fort, with two outworks called Bainslo and Bainsli—one of them now an island. From this he might proceed to Mahuwa, the ancient Madhaomavati, near to which is Katpur—the traditional capital of Kanaksen Chawada, the reputed founder of the royal Chawada race. Portions of the brick remains of the ancient city are still easily traceable. Near it is the island of Shiyal Bet, covered with the remains of Srilingapura—its numerous *ways*, a tank, and the ruins of strong fortifications. Marble images—said to have been Jaina ones—have been dug up not very long since. Here, says tradition, reigned Meghananda Chawada, and his son Abhiraja, who took prisoner the king of Kalyan (in Bidar) and thirty-six Rajput princes, whom he confined in a wooden cage, in a prison the remains of which are still pointed out. They were delivered by Walo Ugaji, chief of Vallabhi, who in breaking open the cage accidentally struck Ra Kawad of Junagadh with his foot. More incensed by the kick than grateful for his deliverance, Ra Kawad is said to have afterwards slain the Vallabhi chief in revenge.

Passing through Ralgond and Monpur, we reach Sedurda, a large village about 13 miles north of Mahuwa. The Grasia, a pleasant-looking old man, came out in patriarchal style, with a numerous retinue behind him, to offer any service that might be required: he was a perfectly unsophisticated Oriental whom it was a pleasure to meet. Later in the day, his son, a fine young man, paid us another visit and took great interest in examining our firearms.

In May, one can best move at night, but after leaving Sedurda, the march was suddenly stopped by the Malin river, which had all at once been swollen by a thunder-storm in the hills to the north-west, and on its banks we had to rest till the grey dawn before it appeared safe to venture across. That evening we reached Rajula, the last place of importance in the Bhaunagar territory; it has the remains of a castle on a small hill at one end of the town.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

AMMONIA AS AN ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE POISON.

THE *Indian Medical Gazette* contains a long account of further experiments by Dr. Fayrer on the influence of snake poison. The remedy tested this time was injection of ammonia into the circulation, as recommended by Professor Halford of Melbourne. But Professor Halford's experience seems doomed to be contradicted by Indian experiment in every instance. The ammonia, thus exhibited, appeared rather to expedite death than to prevent it. The contradiction between the results of Australian and Indian experiments is becoming almost as inexplicable as the nature of snake poison itself.—*Indian Examiner.*

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 10th and 12th July.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 13th to 8 P.M. of the 14th July is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	5 45	0 36
,, Calcutta	12 22	3 55
,, Madras	20 15	2 45

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

WHY must the chaplain to the HOUSE of Lords necessarily be a Lord Bishop? This sounds like a riddle, and it really is one, though not intended as such by those who sit in the Upper House. But, it is a question to which the Bishop of Peterborough cannot find an adequate answer; and, the other day, at Northampton, he made a vigorous and sensible protest against the wanton absurdity of condemning the junior bishop to waste, possibly 14 several years' by being called away from his own proper diocesan work, at the outset and most important period of his episcopacy, merely to discharge routine functions which could be quite as well performed by an ordinary chaplain. Concurrent with the cry for an increase of the episcopacy, Dr. Magee's protest is most timely and suggestive. At present it would seem that the junior Bishop, like the Queen's cream-coloured horses, is chiefly maintained as an ornamental appanage to [illegible] to Parliament.—*One a Week*

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—Since the collapse of speculation, which culminated in the extinction of that great dragon of share dealing enchantment—the Back Bay Company; since the time when Bombay, after being debased and demoralized, became bankrupt in her commercial and financial centres and gloried in her special insolvent act and her corps of liquidators; since the days when big and little adventurers, who once rolled along in carriages purchased with other people's money, found themselves shorn of their ephemeral greatness and its place supplied by public contempt, my pen has found no genial occupation in newspaper literature; the collapse of speculation silenced one whose aim and object was to warn during a season of dangerous excitement: a season in which commercial men, capitalists, bankers, lawyers, politicians, and administrators were acting as blind guides to a deluded people possessed of more money than wit, and whom to gull with speculative bubbles and financial kites was considered to be rather respectable fun disguised under the name of enterprize.

Your readers, sir, may naturally enough enquire the reason that entices me out of obscurity and brings me once more in your columns as a public writer. The reason is this—the offer of Government to purchase the property of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company. That offer will, I presume, be accepted. At least it is reasonable to think so, seeing that the holders of the property will be immediate gainers by the bargain—they will get four per cent. for their capital instead of three, with the opportunity of realizing about 25 per cent. more by the sale of the paper which they will receive from Government than they could by the sale of the paper shares of the Company. The bargain will also be profitable to Government, not financially so much as politically. It will rectify the blunder of conceding the best part of the commercial foreshore to private individuals for purposes of gain: a blunder which I had the opportunity of pointing out in your columns several years ago; and yet a blunder which the accommodating Government of Sir Bartle Frere would probably have been unable to realize, in consequence of the hazy perceptions which acknowledged the most arrant speculators to be the most enterprizing individuals. I do not mean to class the Elphinstone Company with the other bubble land companies which were projected during Sir Bartle Frere's administration of this Presidency,—with companies like the Back Bay, the Trombay, the Frere, the Mazagon, and the Flats reclamation. We all know the main object which these companies were intended to secure, and the little game their promoters intended to play; but I make bold to say that the administrative genius which would have parcelled out the entire foreshore of the island in concessions to unmasked and beggarly speculators for the ostensible purpose of helping trade, encouraging industry, and providing house room, could not have seen the solid objections which apply to a public company holding the chief wharfage accommodation of the city as private property, blessed with private rights and privileges.

The Elphinstone Company never was a bub

CORRESPONDENCE.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of 12th instant you are pleased to notice "an extraordinary arrest." Permit me to say, one of the most extraordinary things about that arrest is that it has been so long delayed. The elopement took place in 1862, the husband immediately lodged information with a magistrate, but the woman and her paramour managed to quit the country. The husband's next step was to advertise for the fugitives, which he did three several times in a Bombay paper, on the first occasion offering Rs. 300, on the second Rs. 700, and on the third Rs. 1,000 as a reward to any person who might inform him of their "whereabouts." This last advertisement appeared on February 1st, 1865. The husband ultimately went to England, mainly for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, but there seemed to be some legal difficulty as he could not say whether his truant wife was alive or not. His next step was to advertise again in Bombay in September 29th, 1865, requesting his wife, if still living, to correspond with him in order to enable him to obtain her a divorce, but of this there was no notice taken. The husband returned to India in 1866 and renewed his enquiries, but in a private manner. He traced the runaways to Ceylon and ultimately to Travancore, so that, in fact, the arrest has been made on original information. There is one thing must not pass unnoticed. The complainant is not a railway engineer but a mechanic. The worst feature of the case is that the fellow who eloped with his wife has a wife of *his own* and three children in Scotland. Well, though Madam Justice was a long time before she kicked up the scales, still the thing contains a deep moral: it is not always sage to meddle with other men's wives in India.—I am, &c.,

13th July. ONE INTERESTED.

BOMBAY.

WANT OF RAIN IN GUZERAT.—We learn from a private letter that up to Monday last there was no rain in Guzerat at all.

THE CHIEF OF GONDUL.—The Chief of Gondul, who proceeded to Poona last week to visit His Excellency the Governor, is expected here next week.

THE CHIEF OF KOORANDWAR.—The lately appointed native member of the local Legislative Council, the Chief of Koorandwar, is expected to arrive in Bombay in a few days.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—The usual salute was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday afternoon on the departure of His Excellency the Governor to Poona.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Tuesday last the body of a man, name unknown, was found drowned in a quarry hole near the race course. The Coroner, to whom the matter was reported, granted a warrant for the disposal of the body.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—We learn that His Highness the Gaekwar, on receiving several complaints against one Lulloobhoy Fouzdar, has fined him one lakh of rupees. We are told that the Fouzdar has amassed a large fortune in the service of the Gaekwar, and that a fine of a lakh of rupees to him is nothing!

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Dr. Lumsdaine held an inquest on Tuesday at Zaoba's Oart concerning the death of Awoo, girl. The deceased, it appears, went out to play near a well and accidentally fell into it. Verdict:—"Accidental death by drowning. The jury wish to remark that the accident was entirely owing to the neglected state of the parapet wall round the well."

POONA.—There has been a decided change in the weather since Sunday evening. The clouds have reappeared and several genial showers have fallen. There has been a heavy fall of rain in Bombay, so we hope the present promise of abundance of rain here will not disappoint us a second time.—*Deccan Herald, July* 14.

THE B. & B. S. S. Co.'s STEAMER GUNGA, Captain Child, which arrived in port on Tuesday evening, experienced strong monsoon and thick weather across from Aden. She left Suez on the 30th June and Aden on the 6th instant. The following is a list of her passengers:—Monsieur and Madame Custot, Mr. Murray, Mr. Hogan, Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee; and from Aden—six sepoys, one hospital attendant and two natives.

MR. E. PRATT.—A correspondent (who sends us his name) says, in reference to the statement of a contemporary, that Mr. E. Pratt, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, is suspended in consequence of persistent disregard of the orders of his superiors and of Government itself,—"So far as I am informed, Mr. Pratt has not yet disregarded any order of his superiors or Government, in relation as a subordinate thereto."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Onkar Madhowdas, a Hindoo lad, aged about nine years. On Saturday last about noon deceased left home for the purpose of playing about near the Walkeshwur tank, and as he was playing by the side of a wall, a heavy stone fell upon his head. He was severely injured and taken to the hospital, where he died the same day. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FRERE LAND COMPANY.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Frere Land Company (Limited) was held yesterday at the office of the company, when the resolutions for the winding up of the company and the appointing of liquid tor, passed on the 26th June last, were confirmed. On a vote of thanks being given to the chairman, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy proposed that the best thanks of the shareholders were due to Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, the secretary of the company, for the able manner in which he had exerted himself in the formation of the new company. This being at once carried, the meeting broke up.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their Rooms, Town Hall, this afternoon at 5 P.M.

Election under Rule XXII. of the Society.—J. N. Mendonca, Esq., G. G. M. C.

Business.—The election of Office-bearers for the year 1869-70. The Annual Report for the last Session.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 31st May, to Saturday, 10th July, 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	38,346	1	4
House Rate	26,384	1	3
Municipal Certificate Tax	35,496	0	0
Police Rate	8,762	9	4
Lighting do.	7,882	14	4
Water do.	27,856	11	11
Halalcore Cess	7,389	1	2
Market Fees	17,114	6	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	3,090	7	7
Miscellaneous Fees	5,997	15	9
Fines and Penalties	2,210	8	3
Town Duties	35,862	0	8
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	25,090	0	0
Total Rs.	2,30,706	13	7

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—14TH JULY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Seethul Sookar, a gatekeeper, was charged with having in his possession a bunch of fruit and a bottle of oil, reasonably suspected of being stolen. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Hurry Damodhur, a tailor, was charged with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust sundry pieces of cloth belonging to Govind Futtajee, and was sentenced to hard labour for ten days.

THEFT.—Mahomed Hakim, who recently came from Singapore, was charged with stealing two rupees and a silver tooth-pick and a counterfeit half rupee belonging to Luxaman Yesseo, a dealer in grain. It appears that on Sunday morning last at 6 o'clock, on opening his box in the shop, the complainant found the above articles missing. On examining his shop he found a hole in the bamboo partition which separated his shop from that of a Parsee liquor seller. The theft was reported to the police and the prisoner was arrested. The prisoner, when brought to complainant's shop, admitted having stolen the property. The prisoner was also charged with stealing a silver watch of the value of Rs. 35 belonging to Coverjee Byramjee, a liquor shop-keeper. The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry, and remanded the prisoner to jail.

HERE is a good illustration of Edmund Kean's modesty and of his sense of fellowship with his humbler brothers in the craft. It refers to the time of his first appearance in London:—Just after he had gone off the stage in one of the scenes of *Richard III.*, and while the thundering applause of the house was rushing after him like an overwhelming torrent, he caught sight of a subordinate performer, dressed as a menial in the play of which he was the hero. 'Do you not remember me, my friend?'—'No, sir,' returned the man, somewhat startled at such an unexpected interrogatory; 'I fear that I cannot claim the honour of having ever been known to you.'—'You mistake. Don't you recollect, when you played the part of — at Drury Lane, that a little boy bore up your train?' 'I was that little boy.' The story of the man who claimed to be a brother actor with Garrick, saying, 'When you played Hamlet I played the cock,' is precisely the reverse of this.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APPENDED is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held at Poona to-day.

The following gentleman will take the usual declaration of office:—

1. The Honorable the Advocate General.

Bills and Orders of the day:—

1. Bill No. 6 of 1869.—A bill to empower the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to raise a loan for temporary purposes.—*Consideration of the Bill in detail.*

Amended notice of motion:—

The Hon'ble Colonel Marriott will move the insertion of the following additional sections in the Bombay Municipal Loan Bill after Section II.:—

"To secure the payment of the sums due by the said corporation to Government on account of the Vehar water works under section 7 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the said Justices, on the first day of every month after the passing of this Act, until the whole of such debt to Government be liquidated, shall pay to the account of Her Majesty's Treasury as aforesaid the sum of fourteen thousand and six hundred rupees, and notice of such payment having been made, shall be forthwith published by the Municipal Commissioner in two English daily newspapers, and one vernacular newspaper published in Bombay, and in the next *Government Gazette.*

"To secure the payment of the sums due by the said corporation to Government on account of money advanced to the said corporation for the purchase of land contained within the space known as "the Elphinstone Circle," the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the said Justices, on the first day of every month after the passing of this Act, until the whole of such debt to Government be liquidated, shall pay to the account of Her Majesty's Treasury as aforesaid, the sum of eleven thousand and six hundred rupees, and notice of such payment having been made, shall be forthwith published by the Municipal Commissioner in two English daily newspapers, and one vernacular daily newspaper published in Bombay, and in the *Government Gazette.*

"To secure the repayment of the loans raised by the said corporation under section 253 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, and section 26 of (Bombay) Act IV. of 1867 (an Act to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865), the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the said Justices, on the 1st of every month after the passing of this Act, until the whole of the said loans be repaid, shall pay to the account of Her Majesty's Treasury as aforesaid the sum of sixteen thousand rupees, and notice of such payment having been made shall be forthwith published by the Municipal Commissioner in two English daily newspapers, and one vernacular newspaper published in Bombay, and in the next *Government Gazette.*"

THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION'S REPORT.

THOUGH the following letter has been sent to us a day later than it should have been, we think it but fair to publish it:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

In the published report of the Bombay Bank Commission which appears in your paper of to-day, I am surprised to find the Commissioners attribute the losses sustained by the through my brother Rustomjee, to the circumstance of his assisted me.

The Commissioners write as follows:—

"Two of the directors, Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Cowasjee Manockjee, obtained loans from the bank when they were in office. Considerable loss has been incurred on these accounts, but their position at this time was such that the borrowing of this money did not necessarily involve any impropriety on their part, and Rustomjee would probably have paid off his debts if he had not voluntarily rendered himself responsible to the bank for those of his brother Sorabjee."

Now, there is nothing, I make bold to say, in the evidence of my brother Rustomjee given before the Commission to justify them in making this statement, and I cannot suppose they came to this conclusion in any indirect manner. At any rate, the statement, that my brother Rustomjee did not pay off his debts owing to his having assisted me, is not true, and if necessary, I am prepared to prove my assertion—Yours, &c.,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 13th July.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, formerly a director and manager of the Bombay Trading and Banking Association, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Bharocha, a shareholder, with criminal breach of trust, cheating, and falsification of books of accounts of the company, and Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, formerly secretary to the managers and latterly the manager of that association, was charged with abetment of the above offences, and also with cheating. Since the prosecution was instituted, Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, one of the defendants, against whom the same charges were laid as against Mr. Burjorjee, has died.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for Burjorjee and Cooverjee, respectively. Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Bharocha, the prosecutor, appeared in person

The prosecutor, on the case being called on, said—On the 16th June last I obtained summonses against Nusserwanjee Burjorjee, and Cooverjee, on the charges respectively preferred against them. On the 30th June, the day fixed for the hearing of the case, I brought to your Worship's notice that I had deferred serving the summons upon Nusserwanjee, who, I was informed, was very ill. I have now to express my great regret for his death, which has since occurred.

The Magistrate asked if the regret was felt, because he (the deceased) was not there to be prosecuted.

Prosecutor—The association was formed in 1863, and continued its business down to 14th September 1867, when it was resolved to wind it up voluntarily. Burjorjee was one of the promoters and first director of the company; and the firm of Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons, composed of Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Muncherjee, were the treasurers and managers. They held those offices until they became insolvent on the 29th January 1867. Cooverjee was appointed secretary to assist the managers in the business, and held the office until the 7th February 1867, when by reason of the firm becoming insolvent, he was appointed treasurer and manager; and on the 14th September 1867, when it was resolved to wind up the company, he was appointed managers to the liquidators.

Magistrate—Under what Act did they declare themselves insolvent?

Prosecutor—Under Act 28 of 1865.

Magistrate—Did you apply to a Judge of the High Court not to grant them a discharge; or did you take any steps against them, or furnish information to the court?

Prosecutor—Had no opportunity.

Magistrate—Have they obtained their discharge?

Prosecutor—Not that I know of.

Magistrate—Who were the liquidators of the association?

Prosecutor—They were Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kessowjee Naik, Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Cassinbhoy Dhuramsey, and Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee.

Prosecutor said—I have been a shareholder of the association ever since its commencement in 1863. I purchased the shares from the market. I was induced to continue as a shareholder on account of the successful career and prosperous condition of the association as reported by the directors from time to time. Profits were earned and dividends were declared in time fatal and critical to commerce. In the meeting held on 15th October 1866, and which I had not attended, the shareholders were for the first time informed that the estimated loss in value of shares held by the association was Rs. 2,04,148-5, which loss was chiefly connected with the Bank of Bombay shares; and that the estimated amount of doubtful and bad debts was Rs. 26,004-8, to meet which the directors proposed to carry the net profits, Rs. 30,317-1-2 for the half-year ending 30th June 1866, to reserve fund which, by this addition, they said, would amount to Rs. 42,808-11-10. The shareholders were assured that there was nothing wrong beyond this, and that they need not entertain any further anxiety regarding the state of affairs, which were "satisfactory considering the *ordeal* that all local banking and other monetary institutions have recently passed through." Within four months from this date, an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was called on 7th February 1867, to appoint directors in the room of N. M. Wadia, and B. M. Wadia, resigned, to elect treasurers and managers in the room of M. J. and Sons resigned, and "to consider the advisability of continuing the business of the association, or of winding up the same." At the request of the shareholders, Cooverjee now gave his views in connection with the third question before the meeting, and threw out suggestions as to the best measures to be adopted for the future; and these views and suggestions, he said, were founded on his knowledge of the internal position of the association. He observed that the association had no very great liabilities to the public, and that the cash-balance on hand was Rs. 82,937-13-4. He added, "I don't mean to say that the association should continue doing business as before, but our policy should be to go on collecting our outstandings as best we may with the present establishment, which has been already reduced to the most economical scale." What a contrast between this statement and the affairs of the association, as represented hardly four months before? What was the cause of such a sudden change from good to bad? This disaster was quite unthought of and unexpected. This made me uneasy, and excited my curiosity to enquire into the causes of the company's ruin. The results of any enquiries may be classified under the following heads:—The directors' reports were not faithful and correct. Dividends were declared and paid out of the capital. The profits were quite absorbed in the amount of depreciations in the value of shares, which facts must carefully concealed from the shareholders in order to evade vigilance and enquiry into the actual state of affairs. The directors and officers misapplied the association's monies by advancing loans, and giving undue credit to the George III. Company. They were guarantees to Schuster Son and Company for the debts of the George III. Company, by virtue of their guarantee dated 13th February 1864; but they, as trustees, directors, and directors of the association, were under no obligation to the association, and were consequently bound to secure as well as to recover the loan given to the George III. Company. But the loans were renewed in variations for the space of one year, during which period they did nothing for the security, recovery of the same. The loans remained unsecured till the last. Calls received from the shareholders of the George III. Company in the course of the year were not applied towards the satisfaction of the association's claim, viz., Rs. 1,50,000. Directors' and officers' indebtedness to the association was not specified in the balance-sheets, especially that of Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee, and of the firm of Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons. They never paid a single pie towards the liquidation of their heavy loans. They appropriated the association's monies by various manœuvres and practices. From memorable year 1865, when general failure and ruin was the order of the day—they drew accommodation bills on their friends and discounted the same with the association, which bills remained unpaid, and were renewed as long as practicable. Then it was arranged that such accommodation drafts or bills (on the drawees as acceptors becoming insolvents) be retained by the drawers by taking loans from the association. Against these loans were pledged insufficient securities, nominal securities, and securities representing fictitious paid-up values. For nominal considerations they released their relations and friends from their liabilities to the association. Debt was transferred and new liability was incurred by the directors and officers twenty days before their failure. They renewed their loans until 24th January 1867, or five days before they declared their insolvency. During their indebtedness, dividends on the association's shares were appropriated to their own use; and their shares in the association over which the association had a lien, were sold and transferred to several parties. They did not behave towards themselves, relations, friends, and the George III. Company as they did towards other debtors of the association, for the recovery of the outstandings. In their own case they did not observe the provisions of the agreement or deed relating to the disposal of collateral securities pledged with the association. I have already stated to your Worship the various offices which Cooverjee Rustomjee held under the association. He was cognisant of all the loans, the regular and irregular transactions, and of every questionable act of the other defendants.

Mr. Starling said he had listened very attentively to all that the prosecutor had said, and would say that, even if all that was alleged were proved up to the hill, he did not see how the defendants were to be charged with cheating, falsification of books, and criminal breach of trust.

Prosecutor—I have evidence to prove what I stated.

The Magistrate said the prosecutor had stated his case with much care, but he did not see, except in one anything to sustain a criminal charge against the particular, that dividends of that the directors of company, and Lord Campbell had rendered liable both criminally and civilly.

Mr. Starling stated that any dividends were paid out of the capital.

Prosecutor—I am prepared to prove all that I have said.

Mr. Starling argued that, even if that were proved, the prosecutor could not sustain a criminal charge against the defendants.

The Magistrate thought the matters in difference should come under the Indian Companies' Act and Act 28 of 1865.

Mr. Starling said the prosecutor did nothing under those Acts. Meetings of the association were held from time to time, but he did not lay anything before those meetings, at which thanks were voted to the directors and managers, and even condolence was expressed at the unfortunate insolvency of the firm that had conducted the affairs of the association.

Prosecutor—That is accounted for by the fact, that false and flattering reports were made to the shareholders.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson said he had little to add to the remarks of his learned friend. From what he had heard falling from the great orator (a laugh), he was these men that no criminal offence was disclosed. All of 1865; it would have been brought under Act 28 have been very just the defendants' acts might not make them criminal. yet there was nothing to

The Magistrate told the prosecutor that he could not get a jury to convict persons for acts which he could not deliciously. money injudiciously.

Prosecutor—Your Worship would be satisfied if looked into the whole case.

The Magistrate said that, in view of the proceedings put before the court they would require two magistrates sitting for six weeks to enquire into some of those matters.

Mr. Starling mentioned that the liquidators had taken the trouble to obtain the opinion of eminent counsel as to a prosecution of the defendants. That opinion was that a prosecution could not be sustained; it was shown to the prosecutor; he knew what it was, and yet he had come to this court. Such conduct, in dragging into court respectable people who had been unfortunate, was highly to be reprobated.

The prosecutor said he was glad Mr. Starling referred to the counsel's opinion, which had been obtained at his instance. He was quite sure the case, submitted to counsel, was not stated as it ought to have been. His Worship looked at Mr. Dunbar's opinion, he would see that, although a proper case was not stated, yet that Mr. Dunbar thought there were some grounds at least for a criminal prosecution against the defendants.

It was denied for the defendants that any such opinion was given.

Prosecutor said he had great difficulty in getting an inspection of the opinion, and that it was not until after he had written several letters to the liquidators that it was shown him.

The Magistrate said the time had come for him to have the last word in the case. With much sympathy for the prosecutor as an unfortunate shareholder, he must say he did not think that any jury would convict defendants on the charge; and he, therefore, dismissed the case.

SPORTING.

BANGALORE RACES.—1869.

ENTRANCES—15TH APRIL.

Bangalore Cup.

Capt. Langford's ..... g. aus. h. Jupiter.
Mr. Miller's ..... r. aus. f. Fleur-de-lys.
The Templar's ..... ch. w. g. Dirk Hatteraick.

H. H. The Maharajah's Cup.

Capt. Langford's ..... b. aus. c. The Stranger.
Mr. Pilgrim's ..... i. g. aus. c. Confederate.
" ..... ch. aus. m. Cassandra.
Mr. Miller's ..... b. aus. g. Silvertail.
Ally Asker's ..... b. a. h. Budwan.
" ..... g. a. h. Sultan.
Mr. Wilson's ..... g. aus. g. Alarm.
Mr. Erskine's ..... b. aus. g. Black Prince.
The Templar's ..... ch. w. h. Ivanhoe.
" ..... bk. w. c. Zouave.
Mr. Faithful's ..... b. aus. m. Langaid.

The Omnibus.

Capt. Langford's ..... g. aus. h. Jupiter.
Capt. Duke's ..... r. aus. g. Warrior.
Mr. Pilgrim's ..... i. g. aus. c. Confederate.
" ..... ch. aus. m. Cassandra.
Ally Asker's ..... g. a. h. Grand Master.
Mr. Wilson's ..... g. aus. g. Alarm.
The Templar's ..... ch. w. g. Dirk Hatteraick.
" " ..... ch. w. h. Ivanhoe.
" " ..... b. w. c. Zouave.

Derby.

Capt. Stewart's ..... g. a. h. The Driving Mist.
Col. Knox's ..... b. a. h. Emerald.
" ..... g. a. h. Pearl.
Mr. Pilgrim's ..... b. a. c. Magnet.
" ..... ch. a. c. Matchlock.
Mr. Miller's ..... ch. a. h. Paragon
Ally Asker's ..... g. a. h. Budwan.
" " ..... g. a. h. Sultan.

ENTRANCES—15TH MAY.

Bangalore Cup.

Mr. Pilgrim's ..... b. aus. g. Melbourne.

Omnibus.

Mr. Pilgrim's ..... b. aus. g. Melbourne.

Derby.

The Templar's name ..... b. a. h. Copenhagen.

ENTRANCES—1ST JULY.

Derby.

Ally Asker's ..... b. a. h. Rejected.

Omnibus.

Capt. Langford's ..... b. aus. c. The Stranger.

Bangalore Handicap.

Mr. Miller's ..... b. aus. g. Silvertail.
Capt. Langford's ..... g. aus. h. Jupiter.
Ally Asker's ..... g. a. h. Grand Master.
Mr. Wilson's ..... g. aus. g. Alarm.
" ..... r. aus. filly Fleur-de-lys.
Capt. Duke's ..... r. aus. g. Warrior.

Arab Sweepstakes.

Ally Asker's ..... g. a. h. Grand Master.
Mr. Miller's ..... g. a. h. Teazer.

Grand Stand Stakes.

Capt. Langford ..... one nomination.
Ally Asker ..... one do.
Mr. Wilson ..... one do.
Capt. Duke ..... one do.

ADDITIONAL ENTRANCES 1ST JULY.

Bangalore Handicap.

The Templar's ..... bl. aus. c. Zouave.

Grand Stand Stakes.

The Templar's ..... one nomination.

REVOLT OF THE KIRGHIZES.

THE revolt of the Kirghizes of Central Asia appears to be extending more and more. Troops have been sent in great numbers from Orenburg as well as from the Volga to the Steppes. Russian commerce in Asia is completely stopped, and the correspondent of a Kazan newspaper writes that vast quantities of goods are lying without any possibility of being forwarded. The export trade from Asia is also checked. A few bags of Boukhara cotton had been sold at Kazan at the price of 8d. per pound cash, but no further arrivals are expected. Raw silk is not to be seen at all. The stoppage of the traffic is produced not only by the danger which the agents would incur in travelling with their goods through the revolted districts, but by the impossibility of travelling at all without the camels, for which the Russians have hitherto had to depend on the Kirghizes.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

KELLY vs. KELLY AND SAUNDERS.

(Indian Examiner.)

WHEN a man who, "on Christian principles," hates balls, picnics, operas, and the like, marries a woman and a widow, thirty-four years, or thereabouts, younger than himself, who, as a matter of taste, loves balls, picnics, and operas, what can he expect? That one of them must endure much is certain; and, should it be asked—Which of them? I have no hesitation in saying, that if only on the principle that the least suffering is the best, the man should endure, for that resignation which "Christian principles" confer must render it a much easier task on his part to give way, than on that of the woman, whose habits are regulated by taste, and in whom the love of pleasure has not been absorbed by holier things. The woman must, of course, be above suspicion, or her husband above suspecting. For if her staying out till nine o'clock at night is, rightly or wrongly, suggestive of jealousy, it is evident that no amount of "Christian principle" will be of any avail in preserving peace. Among the angels, if they were married or given in marriage, happiness under such conditions might be possible. That it is next to impossible among men, none but old men in love doubt. The case of Kelly *vs.* Kelly and Saunders, which has been provided for our amusement this week, is but the old story in a somewhat tame form. The incidents are not at all striking; even when Captain Kelly throws a chalk-picture at his wife, the action does not rise above the merest common-place; and the catastrophe itself is most decorously unsensational. There is abundant evidence of what might have very well been assumed as inevitable—misery enough between Captain Kelly and his wife to suggest that separation would be a mercy to both; whether there is evidence of anything worse—if anything is worse than misery—I should be very sorry to have to decide. Either Mrs. Kelly has managed things very cleverly, or Captain Kelly very stupidly, to the discomfiture of the Judge who had to decide one way or the other. Unfortunately for Judges in such cases, adultery is easy to infer as it is hard to prove.

The main interest of the case, such as it is, is the light it throws on the manners of Calcutta, it is much less exaggerated than many cases Kelly telling her husband exalted society. As to the children, while she devoted he might sleep with the company, it really only shows herself to more coarse woman may go for the purpose to what long a disagreeable husband; for it was the of irritably thing in the world for a woman who, if most is, as appears from her defence, evidently anxious to conceal her sin, to say, if it were true as regard the occasion on which it was spoken.

A SINGULAR CASE OF ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

JOINT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, MONGHYR.

QUEEN ON THE PROSECUTION OF C. W. SANKEY, VERSUS JAMES MACDONALD.

30th June, 1869.

THE defendant surrendered this morning on bail given by him at Calcutta, to answer any charge which might be made against him.

Mr. Leslie appeared for the defence.

The prosecution put in charges under sections 361 of the Penal Code for abduction, and 366 for abduction for the purpose of illegal intercourse.

Mr. Sankey was examined, and made in effect the same statement that he had made at Calcutta before Mr. Roberts.

Miss Alice Sankey stated that she left of her own free will, but without her mother's knowledge or consent. On cross-examination by Mr. Leslie, she stated that she recollected stating before Mr. Roberts that she had her mother's consent and bid her mother good-bye, but that such statement was false. When she made it she did not understand the nature of an oath. A Bible was placed in her hands, but what Mr. Roberts said she did not attend to.

Mrs. Sankey stated that she never consented to her daughter leaving Jumalpore with Mr. MacDonald, and knew nothing about it till in the morning when the servants told her she had left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leslie—Was quite heartbroken when she heard of her daughter having gone to Calcutta with Mr. MacDonald. Did write a letter to her daughter the next day. (Shown letter A.) This is my handwriting. Am not in the habit of writing untruths. (Statement in the letter to the effect that "Mr. Sankey said he did not care for his daughter, only wanted money from Mr. MacDonald," read to witness). Mr. Sankey did say so several times. Did write to Mr. MacDonald. (Shown letter B). This is the letter. Statement in letter that "witness was sorry to hear of the police case and will have great pleasure in coming to Calcutta and giving evidence, and that her husband is a low fellow," read to witness. I meant by "giving evidence" was to be against Mr. MacDonald.

The prosecutor now applied for an adjournment, in order that his counsel, who was on his way from Calcutta, to attend. The magistrate seemed disinclined to postpone, but on Mr. Leslie stating that his client was quite willing that the case should be thoroughly investigated, and that he consented to an adjournment till to-morrow, the magistrate adjourned the case.

1st July, 1869.

Mr. Morrison appeared for the prosecution. Two servants were examined, but only proved that they took Miss Alice Sankey's boxes to the station at 3 A.M. in the morning.

The prosecution applied for an adjournment, in order to bring witnesses from Calcutta, and on the magistrate enquiring as to the nature of the evidence such witnesses could give, he decided they were not material.

Mr. Leslie now addressed the court, and contended that no case had been made out to warrant a committal.

Mr. Morrison replied.

The magistrate then delivered the following decision:—

The first point to be determined in this case is, whether or not Mrs. Sankey was, at the time her daughter was taken to Calcutta, the "lawful guardian" of that daughter within the meaning and intention of section 361 of the Penal Code? If she was not, in other words, at that time a person lawfully entrusted with the care or custody of her daughter, it is immaterial as to whether her consent was given to the child being taken away, or was not given.

Mr. Sankey had locked his wife and daughter out of his house, and had proceeded to Bhaugulpore; first, however, making over the keys of his house to Mr. MacDonald. Mr. Sankey left Jumalpore on the 16th, and returned on Sunday, the 20th. In the meantime Mr. MacDonald had left Jumalpore on the morning of the 19th (Saturday) with Miss Alice Sankey, whose age is under fifteen years, for Calcutta. Mr. Sankey accordingly proceeded to Calcutta on the 20th from Jumalpore, after his return to that place from Bhaugulpore on that day. He obtained a warrant for the arrest of Mr. MacDonald, and charged him with offences which come under section 366 of the Penal Code.

Section 366 requires reference to section 361. Mr. MacDonald did take with him to Calcutta from Jumalpore Miss Alice Sankey, who is under sixteen years of age, and who was at that time in the care of her mother, her father being at that time absent at Bhaugulpore. I have no hesitation in determining that the mother was, under the circumstances, a person lawfully entrusted with the care of her daughter, that her consent was necessary, under the circumstances, for the removal, by any one in a position such as Mr. MacDonald's, of the said daughter, and that equally her consent would warrant Mr. MacDonald taking away with him her daughter.

The question now follows—Did Mrs. Sankey consent to Mr. MacDonald taking away her daughter with him? She herself states on oath that she did not. To rebut this, the defence produces two letters A and B, written respectively to Mr. MacDonald himself and to her daughter, but the latter was directed to Mr. MacDonald. Mrs. Sankey admits that she wrote and sent both the letters. A expresses her regret that the case should have been instituted at the Police Court in Calcutta, and expresses her readiness to him to come down and give evidence if required. B is written to her daughter on the day after her departure for Calcutta with Mr. MacDonald, warning her and him that Mr. Sankey has gone down to Calcutta, and to be on their guard against him.

It is unnecessary for me to go into further evidence bearing upon this. The native evidence which goes to show that Mr. MacDonald and Miss Sankey left in the morning after rousing the servants, even if they failed to awake Mrs. Sankey—the fact that no steps were taken, or are shown to have been taken, by Mrs. Sankey to arrest the fugitives on their journey, although she was made aware of it very shortly after they had gone—the fact that no intimation of the flight was sent to Mr. Sankey, of whose whereabouts, however, she may have been ignorant, or the evidence of her own daughter which is here, after she had returned home, to the effect that she did not get her mother's consent, but which she admits to have said in Calcutta to exactly the opposite effect; the bearing of all these points on the question need not be dwelt on.

The contents of the two letters are sufficient to satisfy me that her mother had given her sanction to Mr. MacDonald's taking her daughter with him to Calcutta.

As I further consider that the mother was at the time lawfully entrusted with the care of her daughter, the charge made, and rightly made, by Mr. Sankey, falls to the ground. Had Mr. Sankey been in possession of the fact that the two letters (A. and B.) had been written and sent by his wife to Mr. MacDonald, I cannot for a moment suppose that he would have brought the charge.

The defendant be discharged.

1st July, 1869. (Signed) H. B. SIMPSON.

NOTE.—It is due from me to the magistrate to remark that in consequence of the plaintiff's counsel persisting in pressing the point that Mrs. Sankey was not in this case the lawful guardian of the girl, I availed myself of that gentleman's (the magistrate's) valuable assistance in the matter, by obtaining his advice in the presence of all parties as to the question, "whether in the absence of the father the mother was lawfully entrusted with the care or custody of her daughter?" The magistrate heard what the counsel for the plaintiff had to say on the question, and agreed with me that the mother was, under such circumstances, lawfully entrusted, &c. (Signed) H. B. SIMPSON.

2nd July, 1869.

HEAT-APOPLEXY AND ITS CAUSES.

THE up-country journals having been teeming lately with correspondence regarding the prevalence of heat-apoplexy, especially on the East Indian Railway line, one Dr. Planck has written what some people have condemned as a "sensational" letter to the *Pioneer*, warning the public how they should travel to avoid it. The conditions on which the doctor insists are, however, so difficult of fulfilment that, we fear, his warning will have very little effect in reducing the frequency of the disease. Total abstinence is one of them. As usual excellent authorities have come forward to disprove the alleged frequency of the disease. Dr. Irving, Consulting Physician to the East Indian Railway, shows that *only* nineteen deaths have occurred on the railway in two months from this cause, of which thirteen were of Europeans and six of natives. Of the thirteen Europeans, who died, eight were railway employés, and of those five were known drunkards. One thing seems certain, viz., that a large proportion of the cases are attributable to intemperance. The fact that though natives are to European passengers as a hundred to one, yet half the passengers who have died from heat-apoplexy on the line were Europeans, is of itself significant. The natives are certainly better able from habit to endure the heat, but they are also much more crowded in the third-class carriages. Sobriety aside, I am inclined to think that the European travels under more favourable conditions than the native. The conclusion is inevitable. But surely the railway companies might do something to make their carriages cool by covering the roofs with some non-conducting substance and by other contrivances. Saloon carriages might, for instance, be furnished with tatties. Something of the kind would be far more encouraging than providing coffins.—*Indian Examiner.*

TEA CULTIVATION IN CACHAR.

MR. WILLIAM EDGAR, Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, has written an interesting report on the progress of tea cultivation in his district. Every one knows that those who first embark their capital in a new branch of industry do so almost in the nature of an experiment. Unfortunately, however, the experiment in Indian tea cultivation has ruined hundreds. The tide has apparently now turned; the necessary experience has been gained; and henceforth the cultivation of tea in India will probably be not an unprofitable business, though not so profitable as Mr. Edgar supposes as we shall presently show. In Cachar there are at present some 179 lots held by grantees; but tea is cultivated on only sixty-seven of these, the remainder being unfit for tea cultivation. The great drawback is of course the scarcity of labour, but even in this respect some improvement has already taken place. Imported labourers are becoming naturalized in the tea gardens. At the end of the year there were no less than 15,000 imported coolies working in the Cachar gardens from deliberate choice, with a full knowledge of the life to be led and the work to be done. This is undoubtedly the most hopeful sign of the future of tea; for in this way, as Mr. Edgar well justly observes, there is growing up on the spot a class of labourers skilled in the cultivation and manufacture of tea—men who are unacquainted with any other description of labour, and to whom, therefore, tea cultivation is as necessary as cotton mills and factories are to the operatives of Lancashire. They know no other means of earning a livelihood, and they must therefore stick to tea. The number of this class of men is increasing year by year, and the difficulties of the labour question are diminishing in a corresponding ratio. A few years hence the supply will probably equal the demand, when the difficulty will disappear altogether. It is when Mr. Edgar comes to discuss the out-turn of the several gardens and the profits made during the year that he falls into grievous error, such as no commercial man would have committed. The produce of the gardens for 1868 he estimates at about 40,000,000 pounds; the price of this quantity in Calcutta at twelve annas per pound (the average selling price for the year) would be Rs. 3,00,00,000; the amount expended in tea cultivation in Cachar itself he puts down as Rs. 20,00,000; and he then jumps to the conclusion that the profits on the year's operations amounted to ten lakhs, or 33 per cent. If he were correct in his figures, Mr. Edgar may be quite certain there would not be the same dread of tea which now exists. The waste lands of Cachar would soon be taken by men anxious to make a fortune in tea planting with profits at 33 per cent. The fact is Mr. Edgar has omitted one of the most important items of all. He has omitted the capital which must necessarily be invested in a tea garden before it becomes remunerative. Had this been taken into account the 33 per cent would probably dwindle down to 5 or 6; it may be even less. Nevertheless this season is marked in Mr. Edgar's report which leads to the conclusion that tea cultivation in India will yet become a profitable branch of national industry, though there is no reason to expect that extraordinarily large profits will be made.—*Pioneer

BOHEMIA.

THE Czechs in Bohemia are beginning to adopt those disgraceful modes of declaring their grievances with which the Fenians have made us so familiar. The other day an effort was made to blow up some police buildings, and although there was no one at hand to be hurt, much injury was done. Arms, powder, and shot are also beginning to be discovered in out-of-the-way streets in Prague; and the tone of some of the newspapers is most violent. We may hope that all this will come to nothing serious, but it at least shows how much yet remains to be done before the Austrian Government has succeeded in pacifying the wild and restless races which have given it so much trouble.—*Globe.*

A "STRIKE" OF WAITERS.

NEW YORK is suffering from a peculiar strike. The hotel waiters, who, like every other branch of the working people, have a Trade Union, on June 1 demanded an increase of pay from $30 a month, which they then got, to $35. It was refused, and they struck. The hotels were at once turned upside down—the Astor, St. Nicholas, New York, Fifth Avenue, Clarendon, and some others refusing the advance, whereupon their waiters ceased work; while the Brevort, Albemarle, Gramercy Park, Union-place, and others conceded it, in order to have their meals properly served. In the strike the negroes made common cause with the whites, these being as many of one kind of waiters as the other in the various New York hotels. The proprietors of the hotels who refused the advance have been telegraphing all over the country, and gathering together as many impromptu waiters as they could, but they are generally in a sorry plight, owing to the "greenness" of the new recruits. The Trade Union of the striking waiters numbers 1,800 members, and the strike continues without any prospect of settlement.—*Times' Correspondent.*

EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

AN experiment will shortly take place at Shoeburyness with a view of determining whether the present stock of 9-inch wrought-iron muzzle-loading smooth-bore guns of 6 1/4 tons weight cannot be converted into rifled howitzers. These guns were introduced into the naval service about 1864 and are known as "Somerset 100-pounders." They fire a spherical shot or shell with a maximum charge of 25 lb. A considerable number of these guns was at one period ordered by the Admiralty, and large quantities of stores have been provided for them, all of which are now becoming obsolete. We are rapidly discarding smooth-bores and introducing heavy rifles, but this gun is too light to convert into a piece of the latter description. It is, therefore, proposed to rifle it on the Woolwich system as a howitzer. The gun, if successful, will be admirably adapted as an accurate piece for throwing shells to penetrate the decks of ironclads, &c. The want of such a gun is apparent in the armaments of all our maritime fortresses. The shell will probably weigh from 200 lb. to 250 lb., and the charge be about 12 lb. We believe it is also intended to convert two cast-iron mortars into rifled mortars on the Palliser system. We have an immense stock of 13-inch and 10-inch smooth-bore mortars, all of which could be made available for service if the experiment succeeds. According to present arrangements, two 13-inch mortars will be lined with coiled wrought-iron and converted into 9-inch and 10-inch rifles respectively.—*Globe, June 18.*

JUSTICE TO THE IRISH!

IT is very gratifying to find that, although the members of the Reform League could not manage to get into the House of Commons, there is some prospect of their entering the House of Lords. Mr. Bradlaugh, in his speech on Clerkenwell-green on Tuesday evening, informs us that it is a mistake to suppose the country does not want a House of Lords. It seems what the country really wants is an Upper House composed of "men who have made their own peerage through their endeavours to elevate the people." The speaker's bashfulness prevented his being more explicit. Mr. Bradlaugh was kind enough to tell us how to influence the Lords as at present constituted on the Irish Church question. Appeals to reason are useless; the proper thing to do is to stand or sit "under the windows of the House of Lords, and there let a ringing cry go up of justice to the Irish." This seems an admirable plan, because it requires no eloquence, or information, or anything but strong lungs. We hope, however, that, considering what a nuisance it will be to the neighbourhood, Mr. Bradlaugh and his friends will only go one at a time to Westminster; a chair could be placed on the embankment on which the screamer might sit, and utter groans, piercing shrieks, awful ejaculations, and other sounds calculated to influence and alarm their lordships. By do immense good to Ireland. The cheerful effect, but I presume to dissent on the working man whom he is to select for this sacred mission, but we venture to say there is no one in whom they might repose greater confidence than Mr. Bradlaugh himself, if it is a mere question of emitting horrible noises.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

IMPORTANT DECISION IN A SHARE CASE.

(Daily News, June 18.)

A CASE occurred in the Rolls Court a few days ago which deserves the consideration of [illegible] in joint stock companies. The facts of the case are briefly these. In February, 1866, Dr. Andrew Fyfe, being the holder of twenty shares in the Joint Stock Discount Company, sold them to a person named Strawbridge. The transfer was duly executed by both parties, and was lodged at the office of the company on the 15th of February for registration. The transfer, however, was not registered, but that was not the fault of Dr. Fyfe, but of the directors, and the company was soon after ordered to be wound up. It was admitted that at that time Dr. Fyfe was entitled to be placed in the same position as if the transfer had been registered before the winding-up commenced, according to the decisions in "Shepherd's case" and Nation's case, which were so far identical with his. But as Dr. Fyfe's name was on the register of shareholders when the winding-up commenced he, of course, received the usual notice that he would be settled on list of contributories unless he attended and showed cause to the contrary. Accordingly, on the 2nd of June, 1866 Dr. Fyfe attended at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls to show cause to the contrary, and to object to having his name placed on the list of contributories; but for some reason or other which does not appear in the report, he did not succeed in procuring the substitution of the name of Strawbridge for his own name. His name therefore still remained upon the list, though not finally settled upon it; and in June, 1867—twelve months after—Strawbridge died. Nothing more appears to have been done in the matter until May last—that is, May 1869—when notice was given to Dr. Fyfe that his name was to be finally settled upon the list of contributories. Thereupon application was made to the Master of the Rolls to rectify the list of contributories by removing his name therefrom.

The judgment of the Master of the Rolls appears to involve serious consequences. His Lordship held that "although Dr. Fyfe was *unquestionably entitled at one time* to have Strawbridge's name substituted for his own, that right was now gone by his delay. Dr. Fyfe (His Lordship said) knew that his name was on the register of shareholders, and that therefore it would necessarily be placed upon the list of contributories, unless he could succeed in removing it, so long ago as June, 1866. Yet he had allowed a year to elapse without taking any steps for that purpose; and then Strawbridge died, and there was no name to substitute, inasmuch as there was no legal personal representative of Strawbridge. It was a case to be regretted; but it was Dr. Fyfe's own fault, for not taking steps sooner; and the summons must, therefore, be refused, with costs."

This judgment of the Master of the Rolls seems to us eminently one for reconsideration. If, as His Lordship admits, and as was undoubtedly the fact, Dr. Fyfe was at one time unquestionably entitled to have the name of Strawbridge substituted for his own name, it was the business of the liquidator having the transfer in the office to have known that, and to have substituted the name of Strawbridge. The official liquidator represents the company, including the directors, the shareholders, and the creditors or claimants on the assets of the company. When, in proceeding to make out the list of contributories, he found that Dr. Fyfe had by a proper legal transfer of his shares to Strawbridge ceased to be a member of the company, and that his name had not been removed from the register of shareholders only by the culpable omission and delay of the directors, it became, as we venture to think, the liquidator's duty to apply to the court to rectify the register by substituting the name of Strawbridge. Had he done that, the court, admitting that Dr. Fyfe was at that time "unquestionably entitled" to that rectification of the register, would have ordered it accordingly. But the official liquidator, taking advantage of the negligence and wrong of the directors, placed the name of Dr. Fyfe on the list, and on the 2nd June, 1866, opposed and defeated his application to the judge in chambers to have it taken off, on some merely technical ground. The question is then supposed to remain in abeyance until May, 1869, and then he is held liable, solely on the ground of that delay. It is true that in the meantime Strawbridge had died, but that was a natural event supervening upon the negligence of the directors and the subsequent omission of the liquidator, and Dr. Fyfe cannot be made liable simply because Strawbridge left no legal personal representative. It is rather remarkable that in a judgment in "Re Charles Lafitte and Co., De Rozas's case," given only fourteen days previous to his decision in this case, the Master of the Rolls held that "the burden of proof of liability lay upon the official liquidator, who sought to have the name placed upon the list, and that such proof "having failed the party was not liable." If the same rule be applied in this case, it would seem that the decision might have been the reverse of what it was. The official liquidator had in his own possession, to the knowledge of the court, the evidence of the non-liability of Dr. Fyfe. Besides, the doctrine of delay seems to be wholly misapplied in this case. If Dr. Fyfe had ceased to be a member before the commencement of the winding-up, and was clearly entitled to exemption from liability in June, 1866, after the winding-up, he could be rendered liable by the lapse of a subsequent interval only on the ground that during that interval credit might have been given to the company, on the faith of his name, which otherwise would not have been given to it. That, we believe, is the principle upon which this doctrine of delay is grounded; and in this case it is wholly irrelevant, and can have no application whatever, because the credit, debts, and liabilities of the company are all determined by the date of the winding-up order.

A BABY SHOW.

AN enterprising tea-garden speculator advertises a Baby Show to come off in his grounds in the course of a week. A good deal of easy fun was composed about these exhibitions when the custom was first introduced from America into this country, but the humour of the thing was not apparent at any time to people of either good taste or feeling. It is indeed hard to understand what kind of mother she can be who puts up her infant for public display with the same anxiety for its success in "points" that a dog fancier might entertain on the chances of a competing terrier. The speculation is altogether repugnant and disgusting in the extreme. We are not particular in our amusements as it is, but we must draw the line above the Baby Show. It is consoling to remember that the last affair of the kind was a miserable failure, and we trust that the revived movement will meet with such scant patronage as to make its promoter regret its blunder. If he cannot pack his arbours and fill his benches without inviting the guests to a shameful inspection of children, the sooner he takes down the swings, the coloured lamps, and the rest of his paraphernalia, the better. Surely there are enough of adult curiosities, ranging from giants to dwarfs, to satisfy the dismal anxiety for gaping with which certain people are afflicted, without sacrificing to the sight-seers the respect that should be shown to helpless little creatures of a few months old. No honest woman, no decent man, should encourage in any way this unworthy device for catching pence, which is little better than the torturing of juvenile acrobats for the same purpose.—*Daily News, June 17.*

A REALLY AWFUL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE Cable telegrams of Saturday (June 12) informed us that Mr. Thornton had gone to Boston to attend the "Great Musical Peace Festival." The conception may be a novel one, and perhaps every reader may not see how peace is to be advanced by the braying of trumpets and the beating of drums. There is no reason, however, why war should monopolise the power of music to stir the spirit, and the only difference between the English and American methods is that we dined their Minister and they are dinning ours. The programme announced the occasion as "the greatest feast of sublime and inspering harmony which has ever been heard in any part of the world." The "Star-spangled Banner" was to be sung, with the accompaniment of military bands, drum corps, chiming of bells, and firing of artillery. The national air, "My country, 'tis of thee," was to have yet other accompaniments: in addition to the entire chorus, with great organ, orchestra of 1000, military band of 1000, and chiming of bells, there were to be "infantry firing and cannon pealing in the distance in exact time with the music." But the great sensation is at Boston to-morrow. On that day a new musical instrument is to be tried with, it is expected, thrilling effect. The "deep-throated cannon" were to take the bass all through the festival, but on the third and great day a dream of poetry was to be reduced to actual realization. Has not a Boston poet celebrated the blacksmith's anvil and the ringing music it sends forth into the village street? Is not the anvil the instrument by which the sword is to be beaten into the plough-share, and the spear into the pruning-hook? What nobler idea, then, than to make the anvil play an important part in the Musical Festival of Peace? The "Anvil Chorus" will therefore be the great event of the festival. It will not only have all the music of bells, all the deep bass of cannon, but the triumphant ring of "One Hundred Anvils." One further association is to be harmonized with this wonderful occasion, for the anvils are to be played, not by so many blacksmiths, but by "one hundred members of the Boston Fire Department." The Directors of the Crystal Palace will now confess, of course, that they are beaten. One thing, however, remains still to be done. Why not collect a shousand locomotives, and make one great chorus of all their whistles? Probably, on the other side of the water this is only a question of time.—*Daily News.*

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.

THE Committee of the Dialectical Society met at the house of Dr. Edmunds, in Fitzroy-square, on Tuesday night, June 15, to resume their investigations into the subject of the so-called spiritual phenomena. The Committee having on previous occasions heard and sifted evidence by amateur and professional Spiritualists, it was arranged that on this occasion Mrs. Marshall, a well known medium, should, with Mr. Coleman, a gentleman versed in Spiritualism, give actual manifestations. A company of about thirty ladies and gentlemen, including several of high rank, attended the seance. Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Coleman, Dr. and Mrs. Edmunds, Miss Cobbe and others sat at an ordinary round drawing-room table, in or under which, after a short sitting, raps were distinctly made. The alphabet being roughly marked out in Roman character, on a sheet of paper, a number of questions were put to the spirits to which they were believed to give affirmative, negative, or inconclusive replies, three for affirmative. In the first experiment Mr. Jaffray wrote a number of names of persons who are dead, and, fixing one in his mind, was about to point at each when Dr. Edmunds said that he himself could guess from the manner of writing, which was the name that Mr. Jaffray specially thought about. This he did without appealing to the spirits. Another list was made out with more caution, and on pointing at each in turn the spirits rapped negative to all but one, for which they gave three. That was the one which Mr. Jaffray had selected. [illegible] if they could give on the table, and there. No. Mr. J. H. Levy repeated the question to spell out the full name of a friend he was thinking of. This, after a long and rather doubtful trial, they did, although Mr. Levy himself did not know the second Christian name. Then the table gave a lit or two. Being asked to point out the initials of a name which the person who handed it in on a piece of paper did not know, they replied by a rap that they could not. In fact, in this and all the experiments that followed it appeared to be absolutely necessary that the name should be written and be known to the writer; and it was remarked that the answer was most likely to be correct when the medium saw the movement of the hand in writing, and could watch the person who pointed at the names. Mr. Coleman asked "the invisibles" to write on a piece of paper, which, with a pencil, he placed under the table. After some delay, without any manifestation, Mr. Coleman asked the spirits if all was right. They requested by raps the persons standing behind the circle around the table should retire. Those went to an adjoining room, where the folding doors being open they could see and hear quite well. Mr. Coleman, without consulting the spirits, made a reservation in favour of two ladies and two reporters, whom he allowed to remain in the room. Still the spirits would not write. In reply to a question, they rapped out blame to the pencil. Another was substituted. Music was requested by the spirits, and was played for them. Then the paper was taken up and examined. A faint scribbling appeared, as if an attempt had been made to trace a name an inch long; but the marks were altogether unintelligible, and no better than a person might make with a pencil between his feet. Dr. Edmunds put down four coins beside a tumbler under the table. Slow music was played by a lady at the piano, and in a few moments the falling of the coins into the tumbler could be heard. It was taken up by Dr. Edmunds with the coins in it. He remarked, however, that the tumbler was rather nearer Mrs. Marshall than he had placed it. Mrs. Marshall was asked whether she was wearing boots or shoes. She said shoes, and showed them to Mrs. Edmunds. A sheet of paper, held up by the medium in view of all, was rapped upon by invisible agency, the raps sounding like the taps of a finger-nail. Spirits declined to raise a large table, but consented to move a small one. Four or five persons, including Mrs. Marshall, put their hands on a small round table. It first moved from side to side, than tilted rather violently, and then moved away in an awkward and irregular manner along the room, jumped on a couch a foot and a half high, and on being taken down made its way to a pair of folding doors, at which it knocked loudly. Then it suddenly jumped up a couple of feet, and coming down forcibly broke one of its claws. It continued to dance about on the other two until one of them was broken. Then it was laid on its back. The room was nearly dark, and the medium was with the table all the time. In response to Mrs. Marshall's call, raps were heard on the outer side of the folding doors, where no one was. Returning to the large table the spirits were asked to play upon a dulcimer put under the table for the purpose. They refused spelling out, through Mr. Coleman's interpretation. We wish for a better instrument. They would not even run over the scale. They did pull Mrs. Marshall's dress, and when a pocket handkerchief was put under the table it was nearly drawn from the hands of those who held it. The handkerchief when pulled was close to Mrs. Marshall's dress. Miss Cobbe laid upon the table a purse, and asked how many gold pieces were in it, stating that she herself did not know. Spirits rapped four. There were five. The same lady thought of a number. The spirits rapped five. Miss Cobbe had thought of eleven. Asked the number of cards in a card-case. No answer. Mrs. Marshall thought these questions too frivolous, suggesting more serious inquiries, particularly with reference to departed persons. Dr. Roberts wrote three names, tore up two, and put down the third without knowing what it was. Mrs. Marshall said she did not think they would answer. They said they would. They did; the answer was incorrect. Serjeant Cox wrote eight names, thought of the fourth, and the spirits rapped out three when he pointed at that name; but when he wrote other names, and a paper was held before the face of the medium, they were wrong twice. The Countess de Pomaare, a believer, received correct answers to several questions; but in one instance Dr. Edmunds guessed it correctly before the spirits. They would not spell the name of the town in which her ladyship's mother died. In reply to Mr. Swepton, they spelt out "twelve" as a word he had thought of, and were right; but this was after several mistakes had been made. In another communication the spirits having objected to reply to those at the table, persons around were pointed at by the medium, and affirmative raps given for one of the reporters. He wrote four names, thought of the fourth which was Jones, and the spirits rightly marked the selection of that ancient patronymic. These were the principal tests made.—*Daily Telegraph.*

A TITLED LADY was complaining of being awakened by a noise in the night; her lord (an Irishman) replied, "Oh, for my part there's no disturbing me; if they don't wake me before I go to sleep, there's no waking me afterwards."

THE INDIA MUSEUM.—The India Council have sanctioned a building for the India Museum; orders have been issued to the Board of Works to reserve the ground for it south of the India Office, and to Sir Digby Wyatt to prepare the plans. The building is to provide rooms also for the geographical department of the India Office and the Royal Asiatic Society. The *Pall Mall Gazette* trusts that the Duke of Argyll will show the same promptitude in dealing with the not less pressing question of the India Office Library.

MR. JOHN PARRY.

FOR a period of thirty-five years the name of John Parry has been prominently before the public as that of a buffo-singer truly inimitable and unique. The list of his entertaining songs half acted, half sung, and presented with an extraordinary minuteness of vivid and characteristic finish and detail, would fill a column, and would tax the memory even of the singer himself to rehearse. From "Wanted a Governess" and "Blue Beard" down to the pleasant social sketches of the "Rosclefs," an unflagging and ever-varied continuation of spontaneous humour has been maintained, so that the prospect or hint of any definite cessation of this refined though hearty species of amusement will be received by thousands with real regret. It is, however, but too probable that ill-health, which has prevented Mr. Parry of late from appearing in public, may compel his retirement; and meanwhile we are glad to learn that some of his amateur friends are organising a benefit performance which is to take place at one of the London theatres, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales. It is hoped, and can scarcely be doubted, that a substantial token of public regard, and, we may add, public gratitude, will be the result of this laudable undertaking.—*Daily Telegraph, June 15.*

THE SEAT OF INTELLIGENCE.

SOME remarkable experiments have been made in France on the relative rapidity with which messages pass through a telegraphic wire and impressions are conveyed through the nerves to the brain; and the result established is that the electric message travels with a swiftness many thousand times greater than the physical sensation, which is transmitted only at the rate of thirty metres in a second. Thus, supposing a whale thirty metres (about 103 feet) in length to be wounded in the tail, a second would elapse before the brain would be informed by the nerves of the event, and another second would expire before the will of the brain could be conveyed to the caudal muscles and action be taken to resent the injury, thus leaving an appreciable interval for the escape of the offender. This theory is strongly opposed by Claude Bernard and other eminent physiologists, who affirm that the limbs can take care of themselves without instructions from the brain, and quote in support of their opinion the fact that if a recently decapitated frog be touched on the side with the point of a lancet, he will endeavour with the hind claw of the corresponding side to push away the offending instrument, which would appear to indicate the existence of nervous centres distinct from the brain. A still more curious and hitherto unexplained fact is that if during the above experiment the claw be forcibly withheld from the part touched, the animal will endeavour to use the other claw for the same purpose. This experiment, which clearly shows that some process of reasoning is carried on in the decapitated body, and is an apparent contradiction of the universally admitted theory that the brain alone is the seat of intelligence, has excited great curiosity in scientific circles; and one shudders to think of the fearful massacre of frogs which is certain to ensue during the investigations now actively carried on with a view to clear up this physiological mystery.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ON THE "HOLIDAY" SEASON.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* thus speaks of the summer holidays:—About this season people begin to think of the removal from town to country, which is one of the superstitions of society. It is marvellous to see how families who live in pleasant houses in the suburbs of London spend their summer "holidays." These holidays consist, in nine cases out of ten, of the exchange for a few miserable weeks of all the comforts and conveniences of a well-appointed home for the dirt and discomfort of an hotel or lodgings, where their children either catch, or run the risk of catching, measles, small-pox, scarlet fever, or some other unpleasant ailment. At the close of this happy vacation they return home minus a considerable amount of money, and perhaps one or two children, to find that the housemaid in whose charge they left their property has shared the responsibility with a guest whom she calls her brother, that the two have left the house to take care of itself, that the garden has become a wilderness, and that rates, taxes, bills, and other abominations, are waiting to be paid, the only consolation remaining for the pleasure of the holiday being the reflection that it is at least over for another year. Surely these people would be much happier if, instead of incurring so many risks, so much trouble and expense, they were to make their own houses their head-quarters, and in these days of railroads take several expeditions, returning in the evening to their own comfortable homes, instead of sleeping in stony vermin-haunted beds with dirty dimity curtains, and occupying dingy ill-ventilated rooms with no little prospect of this view being taken. As a nation we revel in gloomy respectable extortion, and should not be contented unless we afforded amusement to lodging-house keepers and undertakers, who chuckle, not without reason, over the follies of our holidays and graves.

DISMISSAL OF A CONSUL-GENERAL.

ON June 10 [illegible] and in England a copy of [illegible] relative to the complaints made against Mr. Eustace Clare Grenville Murray as Her Majesty's Consul-General at Odessa, and to his dismissal from Her Majesty's service. They extend from 1857 to 1869, but the following is from Lord Stanley, dated May 28, 1868, to Consul-General Grenville:—

I have received your letter of the 5th inst., giving such explanations as you had to offer on the report made to me by Mr. Wilkins of his investigation into your proceedings as Her Majesty's Consul-General at Odessa, and I regret to state that they in no way tend to remove the impression which caused me to inform you on the 2nd, 22nd, and 30th of March, 1867, and on the 5th, 25th, and 26th of April, 1867, that your previous explanations given in your letters of the 25th of February, the 4th, 19th, and 26th of March, and the 8th and 17th of April, 1867, were unsatisfactory. On the contrary, I am now compelled to come to the painful conclusion that your statements cannot be received as trustworthy; that your conduct has been marked by an habitual disregard of duty; and that your attempt to justify your proceedings shows that you have misused the powers intrusted to you by Her Majesty's commission. I have, therefore, recommended to the Queen that your commission as Her Majesty's Consul-General at Odessa be cancelled, and it is hereby cancelled accordingly. I do not think it needful to enter into any great detail as regards your present explanations; but I must observe that you wholly misunderstand or misrepresent the question of the investigation which, as Secretary of State, I made into your conduct when you talk of it as a matter of or for judicial inquiry. It is true that the legality of your acts has been called in question, and that it was found necessary, in the interest of innocent persons who had been led into error by your ignorance or negligence, to pass an Act of Parliament in order to prevent them from suffering by your misconduct; but the investigation which I desired Mr. Wilkins to make at Odessa was for the purpose of enabling me to judge whether it was consistent with my duty to allow you to continue to hold office under the Crown.

Amongst other things, I notice your observations on the matter of passports given to the Messrs. Vucina, who not being British subjects were not entitled to them. Evidence that you had taken pains to ascertain that they were British subjects is wholly wanting; and, on the contrary, while you knew they belonged to an Ionian firm, you say that "if any member of that firm had stated to you that he was a British subject you would have implicitly believed him." It does not appear, however, that such a statement was made, and whether it was or was not, your attempted justification would only show that it would not be safe to intrust to you the power of granting passports.

I also find the following statement made by you:—"When I went to Odessa I was not furnished with the Acts of the 6 and 7 Will. IV., cap. 85, and 12 and 13 Vict, cap. 68; nor was my attention in any way directed to them." Whereas, when you went to Odessa, the following despatch was addressed to you by the Earl of Malmesbury:—"Foreign Office, August 7, 1858; No. 2,—Sir,—I transmit to you herewith my warrant authorising you to solemnise and register marriages under the provisions of the Act 12 and 13 Vict. cap. 68, and for instructions for your guidance in those matters I have to refer you to the despatch which accompanied the warrant addressed to your predecessor on the 6th January, 1857;"—and that despatch you acknowledged in the following terms:—"Her Majesty's Consulate-General Odessa, September 20, 1858.—My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge your lordship's despatch No. 2, authorising me to solemnise and register marriages."

That you failed to pay proper attention to the Act 12 and 13 Vict., cap. 68 (which I find, on inquiry of Mr. Wilkins, is extant in the archives of your consulate), or to obey its provisions, is abundantly clear; and it is equally undoubted that it would not be proper to entrust you any longer with the power of acting officially under this law. If you had not the statute to refer to, it was most improper to act in ignorance of its provisions, and without attempting to obtain a copy for your guidance. I likewise see that you say, as regards the registration of marriages, "I never received any book from the Registrar-General;" whereas the fact of a register book having been furnished to your consulate, with instructions for its use, is undoubted, and is evidenced by a letter which you addressed, on the 9th February, 1861, to Lord John Russell, in the following terms:—"My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose herewith a despatch under flying seal, addressed to the Registrar-General, containing a certified return of marriages solemnised at this Consulate-General during the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, copied on the usual printed forms." You further say, as regards fees:—"I never received any fees for passports or marriages. There is no direction in the consular fee table to take fees for either." Whereas, in part 2 of the table of fees authorised by the Order in Council of the 1st of May, 1855, there is the following direction:—"For annexing the seal of office and signature to any document not mentioned in or otherwise provied for by this table, 5*s*;" and in the Act 12 and 13 Vict., cap. 68, to which your attention was particularly directed, and which direction you duly acknewledged to have received, the amount of fees to be taken in cases of marriage is stated in explicit detail. Your statement as regards fees is, therefore, untrustworthy; and it appears by your own admission that, at least, you have failed to levy fees legally due to Her Majesty's Government, and that you have thus improperly diminished the receipts of Her Majesty' Exchequer.

I forbear to refer to other and serious charges which have been brought against you, and in which I regret to observe that you have failed to supply satisfactory explanation. The particular points to which I have confined myself abundantly show, however, that you cannot any longer be entrusted with the exercise of official authority.

POLITICAL QUESTIONS IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5.

THE Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which forbids all electoral discriminations based on race, colour, or creed, and which is looked upon as closing the work of reconstruction, is slowly receiving ratification from the State Legislatures; but, nevertheless, there are still difficulties and doubts about it. It has been believed of late that the vote of Indiana was necessary to complete the three-fourths—and consequently the Democratic members of the Legislature, in order to prevent action, resigned in a body, and left the Legislature without a quorum. They have resorted to a similar expedient once before, but this time the check is more serious, and the Republicans have started the theory that all that is needed to constitute a legal quorum is the two-thirds of the number actually sitting, and Senator Morton has composed a long argument in defence of it; but it will hardly hold water, and, in fact, is not likely to meet with much acceptance either from the State or the country at large. The amendment is sure to pass in any case; its importance as a settlement of all questions arising out of the war is too great and too apparent to leave its fate in any doubt—and the most any State can do by holding out against it now, is to postpone its ratification for a few months. The coming question is undoubtedly protection and free trade. The free-traders are organising rapidly and vigorously, and have the most influential portion of the press in the West now on their side. They have a League in this city, and one in Boston, and bid fair to commence operations in the field on a great scale in October. The Protectionists appear to be alarmed, and Horace Greeley has commenced in the *Tribune* a series of articles in defence of his creed, which are hereafter to be published in a book. He is, perhaps, the ablest champion the Protectionists now have. Henry C. Carey is too old, and is a feebler writer than the times require. Curtin and Forney, and some of the Pennsylvania politicians, are, it is said, a good deal alarmed, and do not mean to rely altogether on argument, but are talking of creating a diversion, or distracting the public attention, by making the Alabama affair a party question, and going into the full "campaign" with a cry of [illegible] and for vigorous action against England. Republican party desire, it is said, to turn the Alabama [illegible] to an anti-English party, and make the Alabama [illegible] the basis of its platform. I shall only say here the basis of its platform. many politicians try to get this point, that I have seen vided by themselves, but I have only on an issue promade to order. They are the product of [illegible] cannot be widespread popular feeling, and there is [illegible] up and ment about as much chance of getting up a [illegible] movement against England as of getting people to take stock in a great lunar railroad enterprise.—*Daily News.*

THE "SOUL-SHAKERS."

THE great American May meetings are over for this year. One of the latest of them was that of the Shakers, for whose eccentricities our transatlantic contemporaries generally have a kindly word. Their session, however, has been followed by the meeting of another very remarkable body, described by a New York contemporary as the Soul Shakers, but designating themselves the Free Religious Association. From an account of their proceedings which we find in the *New York World*, they appear to acknowledge no other bond than the subjective religious sentiment in its most general manifestation—or, to describe their eclectic impartiality in the words of a too irreverent reporter, "they propose to throw Moses, Paul, Confucius, Comte, Plato, the Veda, Emerson, the Koran, Tupper, with whatever more may be suggested, all into a bag, shake them well together, and then to see what parts of these come out first." The meeting which was held in Tremont Temple, Boston, on the 30th ult., was no sooner opened than a preliminary difficulty was encountered. It seemed proper to commence the proceedings with prayer; but "there were a great diversity of opinion as to whom to pray to," and the observance was omitted. After the President had delivered his address, a Dr. Wise, described as a Jewish Rabbi, but anything but rabbinical in his views, spoke and claimed Jesus Christ as of his opinion. When he had been followed by another Jew, the President, by way, as he remarked, of trimming the balance, called upon the Rev. W. J. Jones, described as "a healthy-looking man with nice side whiskers," who stood up exulting for Christianity. The next speaker—a Mr. F. E. Abbot—disdained all compromise, and planted himself upon principle of liberty alone, "without God, without creed, without priesthood, with the Bible, without Christ, without anything but the Almighty God working in the heart!" The next speaker was Professor Denton, a Spiritualist, who, having declared that Christianity was a curse, but his audience how he "had been incessantly tormented by spirits who had kneaded his flesh and punctured his bones, and patted his back." When this gentleman had proclaimed his evangel, way was made for Ralph Waldo Emerson, who said, among other things—

"The religious find religion wherever they associate. When I find it people narrow religion, I find also in them narrow reading. Nothing really is so self-publishing, so divulgatory, as thought. It cannot be confined or hid. We are all believers in natural religion; we all agree that the health and integrity of society is self-respect, self-subsistence. All education is to accustom him to trust himself, [illegible] between his higher and lower thoughts; exert the dim faculties until they are robust, and thus train him to self-help until he ceases to be an underling, a tool, and becomes a benefactor. I think that wise men wish their religion to be all of this kind, teaching the agent to go alone, not to hang on the world as a pensioner, a permitted person, but an adult self-searching soul, brave to assist and resist, and we are only humble and docile before the source of wisdom he has discovered within him. We want all the aids to our moral training we can spare—the vision or the virtue of the saints, but let it be by pure sympathy, not with any personal or official daim. It is the praise of our New Testament that its teachings go to the honour and benefit of humanity—but no better lesson has been taught or incarnated."

A succession of more or less known speakers, male and female, followed; and in the midst of the proceedings a stranger, described as looking like a hard-fisted labourer, got up and asked permission to make a remark. His little speech is thus reported:

"I am not opposed to this movement, nor to the woman movement, nor to anything that is good. But, then with regard to the positivness of your position. While I have listened most attentively, there goes up this one question: 'Have you insructed me in anything in your positive points?' (Loud applause.) When I go hence to-night, I fear I shall not be able to think of a single moral point which you have impressed upon my mind. (Applause.) He respectfully submitted that he should not be any the less likely to forget his humble prayer, and act upon it the morrow for anything he had heard that day. (Great applause.) If their religion was one of affirmation, it was remarkable that they should be talking about what they did not believe instead of giving to them something good and great if they had it to impart. (Applause.) Again, in their annual report or elsewhere, he could not see any record of any person they had converted to their faith. (Great applause.)"

These observations, although approved by the audience, did not affect the flow of oratory, either as to quality or direction, and just as Cora Hatch Tappan was in the peroration of her discourse, at half-past 10 P.M., most of the gas in the building was turned off, and the President said, "Though the lights have gone out, yet the inward light will burn for ever, and to its guidance we commend you."—*Daily News.*

A FIFESHIRE man brought his child to the minister to be baptised. The latter was evidently one of those earnest men who have sprang up as successors to the indolent pastors of the old school, and he asked, 'Are you prepared for so important, so solemn an occasion?' 'Prepared!' echoed the man with some indignation; 'I have a flut o' bannocks bakin,' twa bacon hams, a gude fat kebbuck, an' a gallon o' the best Hielan whusky; an' I wad just like to ken what better preparation ye could expeck frae a man in my condition o' life?' He was thinking, not of the sacred rite, but of the rejoicings to follow it—a state of mind which has once or twice been known at christenings farther south than Fifeshire!

THE marriage of Mr. George Stewart Forbes, youngest son of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Newe, and Miss Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of the Hon. Humble Dudley and Mrs. Ward, was solemnised on June 14 at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The wedding party assembled at the church at half-past eleven o'clock, and a great number of the friends and relatives of both families were present on the occasion. The bride, who was dressed in white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, was given away at the church porch by her uncle, the Earl of Dudley, who also gave her away, as did six young ladies acting as bridesmaids, namely, the Lady Ida Lumley, the Lady Madeline Taylour, Miss Claughton, Miss Blanche Guest, Miss Stanley Errington, and Miss Lydia Washington Hibbert. The bridesmaids were dressed in white tulle, ornamented with blush roses, and bonnets to match. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester, uncle of the bride. After the registration of the marriage the wedding party went to Dudley House, Park-lane, where the Earl and Countess of Dudley gave a breakfast to upwards of 150 friends in celebration of the event. Early in the afternoon the newly-wedded couple left town for Witley Court, the Earl of Dudley's seat in Worcestershire, to spend the honeymoon. The bride's presents were very numerous. The Earl and Countess of Dudley presented their niece with a magnificently-mounted dressing-case, and the earl also gave a superb pendant brooch, set with rubies and diamonds, both being from the establishment of Messrs. C. F. Hancock, Son, and Co., Bruton-street. Among the donors of bridal presents were the Duke and Duchess of Atholc, the Duke of Rutland, the Marchioness of Queensberry, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Marquis of Blandford, the Marchioness of Bristol, the Marquis of Graham, the Countess of Harewood, the Countess of Hopetoun, Princess Soltykoff, Sir Charles and Lady Forbes (of Newe), the Countess of Scarborough, the Countess of Fife, the Countess of Aylesford, the Countess of Kinnoull, Viscount Newport, Viscountess Holmesdale, Viscountess Pollington, Lady Ward, the Ladies Ashley, Lady Adeliza Norman, Lady Elizabeth Arthur, Lady Louisa Moncreiffe and Miss Moncreiffe, the Bishop of Rochester and Hon. Mrs. Claughton, Lady Sandys and Hon. Cecil and Miss Rosa Sandys, Lady Mary Cadogan, Lady Hawley and Misses Hawley, Lady Charlotte Wason Taylor, Hon. Mr. and Lady Augusta Fiennes, Lord Albert Leveson-Gower, Lady Augusta Paulet, Lady Farquhar and Miss Farquhar, Hon. Henry Edwards, Hon. Mrs. Pereira, Hon. Mrs. Anson, Hon. Mrs. Eliot, Hon. L. Ashley, Hon. Mrs. Drummond, Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Ashley, Hon. F. Wellesley, Sir Rowland and Miss Errington, Sir Samuel Hayes, Sir Archibald Grant, Sir Ralph Howard, General Lawrecon, Colonel C. Fraser, Colonel F. Fraser, Major Cathcart, Captain Ralph Vivian, Captain and Mrs. Keith Fraser, Captain Bulkeley, Captain Campbell, Mr. Alfred and Miss Montgomery, Mr. Walter Farquhar, Mr. Horace Farquhar, Mr. Montagu Guest, M.P., Mr. Dallson, Mrs. Washington Hibbert, Mrs. Leigh (of Lyme), Mr. Heneage, Mrs. Vivian and Miss Vivian, Mr. Graham Vivian, Mrs. Baillie Cochrane, Mr. Whyte Melville, Mr. Cecil Chaplin, Mrs. Lane Fox, Mrs. Milbank, Misses Eaton. Mr. Kingscote, Mrs. Henry Hawkes, Mr. A. Drummond, and many others. Mrs. Buck, of Coventgarden, supplied the bride's bouquet and the floral decorations.

RENAN'S LIFE OF ST. PAUL.

RENAN'S LIFE OF SAINT PAUL is just out. It is a clever and readable book. As I do not [illegible] theological knowledge enough to criticise them, I shonly say of the other parts of his work, that his [illegible]criptions of Greece—the Greece of the time of St. Paul—have some chapters of infinite beauty and parch. It is not the first time poor Saint Paul has [illegible]e under ban in France. If I recollect right Mars de Grancy's lady once before revolted against the [illegible] Saint because of his ordinance,—"Wives, obedient unto your husbands." "Whosever worshese be," remarked Madame la Marechale, "I persuaded your Saint Paul was a man difficult to live with. Was he married?" "Yes, madame." "Hiafe, then, must have been a good creature; if I had [illegible]n wife of such a man, I'd have opened his eyes for him." You see there's nothing new in the world, [illegible]ecially in France. —*Paris Let